FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

31 Jul 87 FBIS-LAT-87-147 i

CARIBBEAN

CUBA

Castro Speech Marking Moncada Assault Anniversary A 1
Angola's President Dos Santos Visiting [Luanda] A 23
Video Terminals Manufactured for Soviet Union A 23

OTHER COUNTRIES

HAITI

Group of 57 Calls for Total Success of Strike B 1
Further on Demonstrations [DPA] B 2
Sylvio Claude Blames U.S. B 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Madrigal on Potential for Peace Plan's Success [ACAN] E 1

GUATEMALA

Quinonez Amezquita Resigns, Cerezo Comments G 1
Will Attend Honduran Meeting [ACAN] G 1

HONDURAS

Contreras Previews Foreign Ministers' Meeting H 1

NICARAGUA

EPS Downs Contra Helicopter in Jinotega [ACAN] I 1
Opposition Parties Issue Democratization Document [EFE] I 2

PANAMA

Diaz Herrera Appears in Public After Arrest [Bogota] J 1
Family Arrives in Caracas [EFE] J 1
Detainees at Diaz Herrera Home 'Tortured' J 2
Noriega: U.S. Trying to 'Destabilize' Government J 2
Abadia Says $106,000 in Compensation Paid to U.S. J 3

Editorial on 'Audacity' of U.S. Ambassador Davis [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 30 Jul] J 4
Davis Actions 'Intolerable' J 4
Delvalle Signs Law Regulating Telecommunications J 5
Law 'Recovers Sovereignty' J 6
University Students Protest Student's Death J 7
FDP on Shooting J 8
Civilianization Crusade Calls For New 'Rally' J 9
Primary, Secondary Schools To Resume Classes J 9

SOUTH AMERICA

BOLIVIA

Minister Announces End of Oil Workers Strike L 1
Government Creates Special Antidrug Forces [EFE] L 1

PARAGUAY

Colorado Party Holds Convention To Elect Board Q 1
Stroessner Meets Party Leaders [HOY 30 Jul] Q 1
MOPOCO Faction Elects Leaders [ULTIMA HORA 28 Jul] Q 1
Armed Forces Confined [ULTIMA HORA 29 Jul] Q 1
Incident Occurs at Headquarters Q 2

PERU

Banks, Finance, Insurance Companies 'Seized' R 1
Bank Nationalization Process Begins Today R 1

CASTRO SPEECH MARKING MONCADA ASSAULT ANNIVERSARY

FL270025 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2215 GMT 26 Jul 87

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at rally in Artemisa, Havana Province, to mark the 34th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks -- live]

[Text] Distinguished foreign guests, relatives of martyrs of the revolution, people of Artemisa, people of Havana Province, compatriots: Today we have received the lovely gift of a downpour. [laughter, applause] When I heard the thunder in mid-afternoon, I thought of the rain in Artemisa. I remember a goodly number of 26 July's in which nature, so amenable to our revolution, did not choose to send us a single shower. I thought that after years of drought and in the midst of one of the driest years in our experience, if we had to celebrate this anniversary under the rain, we would be very pleased. [applause]

I even asked for a plastic file right away just in case some of my notes got wet. Well, I know almost all the data by heart. I wrote them down so I could speak in more precise terms. Nature has wanted something more: It wanted to rain an hour before the ceremony. When we got here, we saw that the streets were practically rivers; yet everybody was marching toward the square. It is also a cool afternoon and we are protected from our burning sun. That is why we celebrate this 26 July with excellent omens. [applause]

This time, the honor of hosting this commemoration has fallen on Havana Province. The province's leadership decided, in all historical fairness, to hold the main ceremony in Artemisa. By holding this ceremony in Artemisa we not only give recognition to Havana Province but also the neighboring Pinar del Rio Province to which Artemisa once belonged. [applause]

This province grew in the revolutionary phase with a more rational political-administrative division, since the one we had was from the colonial era. But I do know this province very well. It was created some 11 years ago, 11 or 12 years ago with the new division by which this territory was sent up as a separate province from the Old Havana, which also included the capital of the Republic. I know this territory not only because I visited it many times, not only because I drove thousands of kilometers on the roads and highways of this province before 26 July. I also remember it because after the triumph of the revolution we had the privilege of traveling many more thousands of kilometers in this territory. I got to know it almost like the palm of my hand, from the western genetic plan bordering Matanzas Province to this place bordering Pinar del Rio Province.

For years we visited practically all the territory, when we were preparing the economic and social development plans for the province. I can attest to how much the province has changed in all these years.

Perhaps many of you are equally witness to this process and perhaps an even greater number of young people, born after the triumph of the revolution, have no possible point of comparison with the past. That is why it is good that we reflect some on the work of the revolution in this province.

Although the western region is the most developed area of the country, although in colonial times large sugarcane plantations were established around the capital and the neighboring Province of Matanzas, as well as coffee plantations cultivated by slave hands, when the revolution triumphed, the province was part of the nation that was agriculturally and industrially backward.

When the population of the province stood at approximately 435,000 inhabitants -- I'm talking about what is now the present province -- the unemployed numbered more than 20,000. To this you could add tens of thousands of underemployed. These figures got worse during the famous off-season.

The total number of employed people at the triumph of the revolution was approximately 65,000. During these 28 years, the province has grown and has more or less 621,000 people. I believe the exact figure is 621,200. They say it is 621,180. That is, without counting the children who were born last night and during previous weeks because that figure changes every day.

The revolution has invested around 3 billion pesos in this province. This is a considerable amount. What was it invested on, or in what was it invested? For example, thousands of kilometers of roads, highways, and paths have been built. As a result, Havana Province's territory, which is mainly an agricultural province although it also has achieved an important level of industrialization, today has 0.39 kilometers of paved roads per square kilometer. This is really a very high figure and it is at the same level as any industrialized country in the world.

Sixteen dams have been built. I do not remember one single dam in this province. I do not know if someone from Havana remembers seeing a small puddle in this territory but I do not remember any. Sixteen dams, 135 microdams and a large waterworks complex -- the (Maposton)-Pedroso-Guira -- have been built.

Agriculture has been completely mechanized. Havana Province today has as many tractors as there were in the entire country at the triumph of the revolution. Over 1,000 livestock facilities were built -- for cattle, pigs, poultry, and other agricultural activities. I have attended many meetings during these last weeks and that is why perhaps I am a little hoarse but if I do not speak up, if I do not raise my voice too much, I believe I can talk well for the necessary amount of time. Do not worry about it. There is some tea over here. [applause]

Large and modern industries were built during these years such as Mariel's Maximo Gomez thermoelectric power plant, the new cement plant with capacity of over 1 million tons, Guanajay's Evelio Prieto bus factory, Artemisa's asbestos-cement and foam rubber factory, Alquizar's Ruben Martinez Villena textile plant, San Jose's pasta factory, Santa Cruz del Norte's beverages and spirits plant -- the largest in the country -- others were modernized and enlarged such as Ariguanabo's textile plant, San Jose de las Lajas' electric wire factory and San Jose de las Lajas' white ceramic factory.

Large projects are under construction such as eastern Havana's thermoelectric power plant -- which will be the largest in the country -- Santa Cruz del Norte's cardboard and bristol board factory, the new facilities of Batabano's industrial fishery unit. Cacahual's center for laboratory animals -- it is a great center and very important for research and health programs -- Bejucal's vaccine manufacturing center. I have only mentioned part of the efforts made in economc, industrial, and agricultural development. I have not mentioned for example the large projects built in the port of Mariel, I have not mentioned hotels, camping sites, the 10 camping facilities the Province has -- especially the ones in the northern area, which have not only become an attraction for domestic tourism but also to international tourism. I have not mentioned for example 26 automated telephone centers and many other projects of all kinds which could be noted. It is impossible to mention all of them. Do not think we have forgotten any of the workers of the province's centers.

What has all this brought? The work of a revolution has to be measured by its results not by the more or less beautiful words that are said but by its results. What are the economic results, what are the social results of that work in this province in which we are marking 26 July? Well, I already said that at the triumph of the revolution there were around 65,000 jobs. In 1986 -- this figure would need to be updated -- there were already 270,000 jobs. That is, while the population grew 43 percent, employment grew 400 percent -- a bit more, over four times more the number of jobs than the ones existing before the triumph of the revolution.

What did this mean? That the off-season was over, that unemployment was over, that underemployment was over. Whoever is not working today in this province really doesn't want to work. But there is no one queuing up in any factory, any work center, any agricultural enterprise. This is a colossal social step forward in any region of any country, and for any country. How many regions in other countries or other countries themselves can say the same thing?

Here is another figure of great interest. If the number of employed grew by four, more than four, the number of employed women grew 10 times. Right now, 38.1 of the work force are women. Another figure of great interest: Of these 270,000 workers, 52,200 have a middle-level technician degree or higher. Today we have as many middle-level and higher technicians among the province's workers as almost the total number of workers we had before the triumph of the revolution. How wonderful if we had here data that could tell us how many of those 65,000 workers had a middle-level or higher technician degree.

This give a very good idea of the progress and of the work of the revolution.

Regarding material production, for instance, installed power generation capacity in all of Cuba was 397.1 megawatts in 1958. Today, in Havana Province alone, installed capacity is 700 megawatts. Almost double what the whole country had., Including city and countryside, 60 percent of the province's houses had electricity in 1958. Today, in a fundamentally agricultural province, 95.2 percent of the houses have electricity. I hope that many of these homes are watching this ceremony on television because it can be said that all or alomost all have a TV set.

Production of crude petroleum in the whole country stood at 50,400 tons in 1958. Today, or rather yesterday, in 1986, Havana Province's production alone amounted to 420,000 tons. This is 7.3 times more.

Before the revolution, there was no automotive industry. In our country this industry now has some production and has made some progress. Well, 585 big buses were produced in Havana Province in 1986. Most of them [words indistinct], 200 articulated buses, and I believe 5 buses for radio broadcasting, big ones for radio broadcasting lab work.

Production of wire and power cables in all of Cuba in 1958 was 150 tons. In 1986, production of wire and power cables in Havana Province alone amounted to 3,400 tons. All of this is very important. Don't think that talking about power cables is unimportant. We were recently discussing how many square meters of power cable each new house needs. This varies according to height, between 350 and 300. When the building is higher it takes more power cables. This is important. We estimated that some 5,000 km...[pauses] Now, what were our figures? We figured out 5,000 km, or rather, 1,000 tons, 1,000 tons of cables, or 1,000 tons of copper for power cables would make it possible to supply -- perhaps it was a bit more, between 1,000 and 1,500 -- enough cables for 60,000 houses.

Since we are working on the housing plans, we wanted to know exactly how much copper and plastic we needed to produce, in this very Havana Province industry, the power cables that our ambitious housing construction program requires. Well, 12,000 km were enough for 60,000 houses. They were not impossible figures; they were not unattainable figures. People often say that there is a shortage of finishing materials and we have said, let's see what finishing materials we are short of. Well, I'll have you know that these figures for power cables production have enourmous importance for social development.

Another material of enormous importance: gray cement. In 1958, Cuba as a whole produced 742,200 tons. Havana Province alone produced 1,285,100 tons last year. And we still don't have enough. We are increasing cement production.

Asbestos-cement pipes, a production particular to Artemisa: Cuba as a whole produced 205 km. Today, Havana Province alone produces 507.7 km. Clear flat glass, which is also very important for construction. All of Cuba produced 96,800 square meters in 1968 -- not in 1958; the data we have are for 1968. Today, Havana Province produces 994,300 square meters. That is, 19.3 times more.

Bottles: All of Cuba produced 13 million units in 1958. Today, Havana Province produces 91,800,000 bottles, units. This is six times more. Tiles: all of Cuba produced 24,000...[corrects himself] no, 24.4 million units. Today, Havana Province produces 49.5 and production is going to expand. We have other factories in other provinces.

Textiles: All of Cuba produced 60 million square meters in 1958. Today, Havana Province alone produces 80 million square meters.

There is other production. For example, liquid fodder, which is manufactured by collecting food waste. That did not exist prior to the revolution. Today, Havana Province produces 291,000 tons of liquid fodder.

Egg production, for example: All of Cuba produced 312 million units in 1959. In 1986, Havana Province alone produced 731 million units. This is more than double what all of Cuba produced. Cow milk production: All of Cuba produced 192 million liters in 1952, 3 years after the triumph of the revolution. Havana Province alone produced 279.1 million liters in 1986. That's the result of the breeding plans, the dairy construction program. More than 800 modern, electrified, and mechanized dairies were built in the province, and their production these days has been exceeding a million liters a day. That is, the development effort has translated into material results. Approximately 78 percent of investments were made in the material sphere. But social investments also grew. They were attended to in this province. The same thing with the province's health situation, for example.

I am going to give you some comparison data as well. Before the triumph of the revolution, the budget did not even come to a million pesos. Today, the budget is 40 times the budget prior to the triumph of the revolution. There were 217 doctors in the whole province, most of them in private practice. Today the province has 1,172 doctors or 4.4 times more. And they are all completely at the service of the population. This does not include the services the province receives in the capital of the republic.

I was telling Lemus [first party secretary in Havana Province]: Don't give up those services. When we were discussing the province's hospital development program 2 days ago, I was telling him that we needed a program, a plan, because we had not been able to work on this province yet, since it had been part of the capital first and then it split off.

I told him we needed a very cohesive program. That way you could build a polyclinic here, another there. I learned how the one in Artemisa got started, what they have done, what they plan to do. I said: We must coordinate the province's medical development program with the capital's medical development, because there are some hospitals in the capital that owing to their dimensions have such equipment and resources it would be impossible to take them to a polyclinic or smaller hospital. At any rate we must define a number of things in this connection. At any rate, Artemisa's 300-bed hospital is in the works. That is for certain. [applause] The same way that the one in Santa Cruz del Norte was built and is going to be expanded; in sum, the same way as other hospital installations.

Dentists: There were 83 in the province prior to the triumph of the revolution. Today there are 450. There were no polyclinics. There were only 22 first-aid posts. And you know what first-aid posts are or were. Today we have 42 polyclinics. From zero to 42.

Dental clinics: There were none. You either went to a private clinic if you had the money to fix your teeth, or else you found one of those dental technicians who used a device of the kind to sharpen scissors. They used a foot pedal and tried to fill a cavity or in the end pull out your teeth any way they could.

Today we have 18 dental clinics. There were no rural stations. Today we have 40. They will disappear with the family doctor program, which is more complete and reaches the masses. The province will have a little over 1,000 or around 1,000 family doctors. There were no homes for pregnant mothers, today there are 14. There were no homes for the elderly, there are seven now. The infant mortality rate was over 60, today it is 14 for every 1,000 babies born alive. Life expectancy in the province is 75 years now. In Havana Province we are already ahead of the United States despite its blockade, threats, and all its things. [applause] And we will continue making progress. We have already expressed our view that in 10 more years we will be able to increase life expectancy to over 80 years. That is revolution. That is precisely what a revolution is. [applause]

In education, the total number of illiterates surpassed 20 percent. In the entire country it was around 30 percent. This is a conservative estimate. How can an illiterate youth be found in this province today? How can an illiterate youth be found in this province? [repeats himself] We would have to walk with a lamp like Diogenes did in search of an illiterate or a child without a school. We would also have to walk with lamp to find a bum, a citizen sleeping in the arcades, the sick without medical assistance, a beggar, or to find a brothel in any city of the 19 municipalities of the province. There were a lot of those in the past. Those who lived during that time know that very well. Today, fortunately, the new generation does not even know what that is, that strange thing called toleranze zone, etc., which was a place of contamination of all kinds of diseases. Over 400 schools have been built in the province; 85 of them are countryside basic secondary schools and pre-universities. The province not only has schools for its youth, its young people, and adolescents, but also for many thousands -- tens of thousands -- of students from the capital who receive their education in Havana Province in the work and study schools.

How many child care centers existed before the triumph of the revolution? Did anyone know about them? There were none. Today there are 73, [corrects himself] 76 child care centers.

Many other figures can be quoted on primary school semi-boarding and technical schools. It is not necessary. An ESPA is about to be completed here. Do you know what an ESPA is? Sometimes it is hard to remember all those acronyms. Because the school does not have EIDI [expansion unknown], yes, the school has EIDI, the province has EIDI. Does it not have EPEF schools [expansion unknown], for physical education teachers? Yes, it has an EPEF that trains teachers. One of the province's pre-university schools in the countryside is an EPEF. We are going to have an ESPA, higher athletic training school. How do you like that? Who would have said this on 26 July before 1953? [applause] That is something we could call a sophisticated thing.

Now, on the occasion of 26 July they have just completed building all the classrooms for primary school double session. So our province, which is mainly agricultural, will have 100 percent of its primary school students attending double session, double session [applause] beginning with the next school year. What does that mean? It means development. It means better education for children, better attention for children, in addition to quality. It has to be noted that 63.9 percent of the students enrolled in primary schools are semi-boarding students; they have lunch at school. You know that semi-boarding schools are equivalent to a child care center for children who are over 6 years of age.

Things can be said about culture. We have more or less the same number of 35-millimeter movie houses. We have one more. We have 41 now and had 40 before the triumph of the revolution. Before the revolution there were no 16-millimeter movie theaters. Today we have 95. This makes it possible to take films everywhere. You also know that there is a strong competition between films and television and we are already seeing the phenomena that there are more movie theaters than needed in some places.

Museums, how many did capitalism have in this province? That humanitarian capitalism, the one that boasted so much about it. It had brothels but no museums. Well, it is all right. Brothels are part of the history museum.

There were no museums; today there are 22. Houses of culture? No houses of culture. Today there are 24. Art galleries? Why would capitalism bother with art galleries, when they had people dying of hunger, and people were not even getting to third grade in school? Today we have 15 art galleries.

Libraries? There were a few; there were 11. Today there are 33.

Sports facilities? There were about a dozen. I don't know if some historian knows how many. I know that today we have 944 sports facilities. [words indistinct] I believe that some of those invited to this ceremony took refuge there during the heavy rainfall.

Community services, such as aqueducts? The province already has 124 aqueducts. One hundred percent of the urban population has aqueducts.

Let us see if we can organize the papers here a little bit, all right? I have not spoken of some agricultural benefits that the province has derived from all this development. The province has the greatest agricultural production in the country. Sugarcane production reached 85,000 arrobas per caballeria, despite the weather problems, 27,000 more than in 1959. Today, the harvest is carried out by less than 20 percent of the machete wielders employed in 1970 and it is known that this province has the highest productivity in the sugarcane harvest.

Havana, with 6 percent of arable land, provides important food products to 26 percent of the population. In addition, it exports over half a million tons of sugar, and also exports other agricultural products, such as citrus fruits -- and by the way, we are going to change the policy as regards citrus fruits and promote development in other areas, and we are going to allocate the citrus fruits of the totally new Ceiba Plan for the consumption of the people of the two provinces.

The province exports potatoes, green peppers, tobacco, and other agricultural products. The province produces as many roots and tubers as the five eastern provinces together, and as much milk as those five provinces plus Camaguey.

To give an example of agricultural progress in the last 5 years: production of garlic, which was 150 tons, today is more than 7,000. The province provides a large part of the garlic that is used in the country.

The country has an enormous genetic potential in the livestock area, and even exports to other countries. Its beef and pork herds are in excellent health, free of tuberculosis, brucellosis, and other diseases common to livestock.

To commemorate 26 July, the province carried out many projects. It did not waste a minute. From the moment it was declared as the venue, it began to request cooperation and aid, and to mobilize the masses, and carry out a great effort toward this end. To date, the province -- that is, the state construction enterprises and the people's government -- completed 581 housing units for 26 July; 142 school installations, including all the classrooms needed for the double sessions for all elementary school children; 149 health installations, ranging from a polyclinic-hospital to 62 consultation rooms for family doctors; 27 agricultural projects; 10 industrial projects, including the first unit of the eastern thermoelectric plants of 100,000 kilowatts, or 100 megawatts; 36 commercial and service installations; 14 cultural installations; 7 sports facilities; and other projects, for a total of 951.

This 26 July has been a great stimulus to Havana Province [applause] It is a shame that 26 July doesn't come more often. But despite this, [repeats himself] despite this, we propose to do more. Of course, we will not be able to build more work-study schools, because we need only a few. Demand here has practically been saturated. [as heard] However, I have been talking here with Comrade Lemus about doubling the number of housing units built by the state next year, within the national program. Doubling them, going from a little over 1,000 to a little over 2,000, in 1988, and tripling them in 1989, without taking into account those constructed by the Agriculture [Ministry], the MINAZ [Ministry of the Sugar Industry] and the agricultural production cooperatives.

The province will decide whether these housing units are to be placed in the cities and the countryside, giving priority to economic development. In other words, we are going to meet social needs, but we have to give priority to economic development. We have to build more houses for Ariguanabo, the Ariguanabo textiles, more houses in (Arquitec), we have to build houses for the Center for the Production of Pathogen-Free Animals. We have to build housing for the new bio-preparations center; that is, the center for the production of vaccines, and it will be necessary to continue building rural houses and communities, an effort that has declined in recent years.

I have spoken about the good things in the area of constructions and investments, but not everything is good. I have a huge book here; I am certainly not going to read all of it, but I took a few facts out of its regarding the main projects begun and discontinued. Fortunately, there are not a great many of them, but there are a few. We have built dozens of highways and roads, but five of them remained unfinished. What do you think of that?

I am going to say this, because someone has to defend these highways, and I think this is a good opportunity to do so on this 26 July. For example, the Bana-Melena Highway, on which construction began before 1970. The main work was done with bulldozers; entire mountains were leveled with bulldozers and brought down to highway level. The main part of the job was done, but one day for unknown reasons, the equipment was removed, the work force was withdrawn, and the highway was left unifinished. The La Ruda-Buenaventura Highway was begun more or less around that time. It is 22 km long, and 8 km of earthwork and all the paving remains to be done. The Ceiba Mocha-Aguacate-Catalina Highway was begun more or less around the same time: 28 km long. The earthmoving work was done, and only 7 km remain to be paved. The Melena-Guines-San Nicolas highway was begun in 1972: 18 km long. With the earthwork done, 14 km remain to be paved. The El Comino-Jibacoa-Canachi road was also begun in 1972. It was completely cleared, and 15 km remain to be paved. Five highways were left unfinished, and halted. It is true that many of the most important, most basic ones were completed, but none of them should have been halted.

Incomplete social projects that affect communities: There is the Rio Hondo project. The builders withdrew in 1977, leaving the general store and the elementary school unfinished. I believe the residents of Rio Hondo, who have been so patient, who saw the builders withdraw 10 years ago, today can hope to see their store and their primary school built some day. This does not mean that the children there are not studying, but they are using the builders' temporary installations to solve their problem.

In (Pueblo Trespil), the builders withdrew in 1974, leaving the commercial center unfinished. Babinay: the builders withdrew in 1977. Neither the primary school nor the commercial center were built. That is Babinay, (Pueblo Trespil), Rio Hondo. Bainoa: The builders left in 1978. The general store was not built. Pedro Pi: The builders left in 1975, without building the commercial center. Guaicanamar: The builders left in 1978. the primary school was not built. Canasi: The builders left in 1971. That date will have to be checked, because it doesn't seem right to me. Bacunayagua: The builders left in 1976. Neither the waste elimination nor water supply system was completed. (Levitan): The builders left in 1978. Neither its waste elimination nor water supply system was completed. Its general store and school was not built. La Chata: The builders left in 1981. The general store was not built.

So we have here 10 communities that, unfortunately, have been neglected. For one reason or another, work was stopped, halted, and these things are lacking. Well then, I ask the provinces, and I ask our comrades of the planning board to look at these five highways that were halted. I do not say tomorrow, but as soon as possible, the work should be resumed and the five highways completed. [applause]

Let us analyze the incomplete projects in these communities. It is shameful that a community should have been left without a school and should be using the buider's shack as a school. We should not work this way. It is a problem we have harped upon. A community has to be complete. It includes its store, its school, its day care center, its corresponding health clinic, its houses, streets, a sewer system, a water system. It has to have everything. This is a habit we must pull out from the roots. Not many communities have this problem. Some have been completed; others are being completed, but here I have an example of 10 that are missing these complements, and we must study them to complete them in this program of construction that we ae making more dynamic.

We will see about the highways, because that is something else we have to see to: those 5 highways, and those 10 communities and we must reach the conclusion this kind of thing should not occur.

We cannot always blame the provinces or in any case, their failure to complain more, protest more, to demand that these projects be completed.

The province has also made a great defense effort. You saw that today it was declared ready for defense in the first phase. They received the flag and the certificate, which were amply deserved. There are 3,000 production and defense brigades, with over 100,000 members, almost 100,000 combatants of the Territorial Troops Militia.

Therefore, one of every two people over 15 years of age is part of the Territorial Troops Militia or the Production and Defense Brigades. In addition, there are 14,000 students between the ages of 14 and 15 who are organized, prepared, and have their weapons ready to defend Havana Province. Imperialism can come to take over Havana Province and it already knows what it will find. [applause]

Undoubtedly, the province has achieved great successes. We need to congratulate the province's Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], the province's Union of Young Communists [UJC], mass organizations, mass organization leaders, and especially, the PCC leadership which led this colossal work. We have to congratulate two comrades because a change took place recently in this province and it is fair to share in some way or double the honors. We have to congratulate Comrade Luis de la Nuez, [applause] who worked as first secretary of the PCC in the province for many years, and congratulate Comrade Victorino Lemus, [applause] current first secretary of the PCC in the province. He is a son of this province. He was born in Bauta and continues to live humbly in Bauta next to his neighbors and parents. [applause] We have to congratulate Lemus for the efforts he made on the occasion of 26 July and for the tasks we are certain the PPC will work on during the next few years. Work does not decrease, work grows.

Historically, this province also has had great merits. During this revolutionary stage, this province made an important contribution to the struggle for the final liberation. Particularly this province, of the 26 revolutionary martyrs who participated in the attacks against Moncada and Bayamo, this province made an extraordinary contribution to this operation. Of the 26 martyrs who participated in those actions and died after those actions or during the struggle on the Sierra Maestra, three of them were from Artemisa [applause] and three of them were from Guanajay. Sixteen of the twenty-six were from this region. [applause] Also the province and Artemisa, and all its municipalities contributed with other lives and the blood of brave and heroic youths throughout the revolutionary struggle, the liberation struggle, and the later struggle, which was no less important that that struggle.

I have given an overview of the work of the revolution in this province. I hope it has been of interests to all and that you have had the opportunity to think about the specific work the revolution did by giving you economic and social facts, extraordinarily humane ones, and not mere words.

Distinguished visitors from several countries are here with us, and I want to state that what has been achieved in Havana Province is a sample of what the revolution has achieved throughout the country. I visited Pinar del Rio Province a few days ago; the province has been historically called a Cinderella, and the name was quite fitting.

What has happened in that province now? It has attained an extraordinary transformation, similar to the one attained by Havana Province. We even saw how they operate a modern semiconductor factory using high technology. We might even say it is very sophisticated, like this school -- perhaps even more so. The factory is operated by young people in Pinar del Rio, mostly Pinar del Rio engineers. The mechanical industry factory, which manufactures components for the automotive industry, is another excellent example.

I was able to ascertain how the highway construction brigades work nowadays. A branch of the highway being built in this area will reach Pinar del Rio next year; that will result in considerable savings of time, fuel, and resources. Other brigades are currently working there.

If we analyze how many were employed and unemployed in the past, and how many are employed and unemployed nowadays; and if we analyze the education, health, economy, and agriculture sectors, we will see the important changes that have taken place in this province. I recently visited Camaguey Province and I was able to ascertain really impressive changes and work. I visited Granma Province several months before that, and I was able to ascertain the revolution's achievements there.

If someone travels to Villa Clara, Sancti Spiritu, Chienfuegos, Ciego de Avila, or any of the eastern provinces he will find similar cases. The situation was more difficult in the eastern sector because the population was growing more than in the rest of the country. In other words, we do not have the same excellent situation in the labor sector there. It is true the job sources have been increased extraordinarily; they have grown many times over, but the population increased at a higher rate there than in the rest of the country.

However, when we analyzed the revolution's achievements in Guantanamo, Granma, Las Tunas, Santiago de Cuba, and Holguin throughout these years, we found almost a carbon copy of what we have seen here. Did the capital of the Republic also grow and attain development? We cannot say that it did. It did not experience the same increased social development the other provinces had. In fact, a great part of the revolution's efforts were centered in the country's interior.

What happened in the capital? Many industries were founded in the capital; others were enlarged; and others were modernized. We have attained the same results in the capital's education, health, employment, and research sector. In sum, we have attained great development in the capital of the Republic, but the capital of the Republic has doubled its population in the last 20 years; it has doubled its population [repeats himself]. Nevertheless, the construction of houses decreased in recent years. I will not talk about this topic today; I have explained it many times on several occasions. However, the rate of construction decreased progressively, even though 17 years ago we found the way to solve the capital's housing problem which was the result of population increase. That solution was the minibrigades, which today are renewed with even greater vigor. However, social problems accumulated in the capital of the Republic. The number of state-built dwellings was approximately 3,500. In the capital of the Republic housing cannot be resolved through individual effort because there is no space to build through individual effort. It is impossible to build through individual effort in Old Havana, Plaza, El Cerro, Diez de Octubre, or Marianao, for example. It is impossible to build in Old Havana, downtown Havana, and all of those places. It is impossible. Some problems can be resolved through individual effort in the outskirts because there is space. However, there are multistoried buildings there. It cannot be resolved through individual effort. And thus there has been a considerable delay in the construction of dwellings in the capital. Very well.

Then, many things are included within this process of rectification. The solution of this problem in the capital of the Republic is part of it. However, we are advancing various important plans throughout the country. I spoke here about 16 dams. And I believe there were 135 minidams.

Well, these are not enough. Dams must continue to be built in the Province, naturally by now bigger ones have already been built. Water must continue to be sought. All the water that runs in the province's streams must be dammed up. All the little rivers that have not been dammed up must be dammed. And there is not enough water. It is possible we will have to divert water from the San Juan River basin in Matanzas. It is possible that some day we will have to bring water to this province from places that are farther away. There is a special situation in this province. It has excellent lands and extremely well-qualified agricultural workers spanning the width of the province, which is approximately 144 km wide; that is, this province is not very wide. It is known that the narrowest part of Cuba is here, between Mariel and Majana. One has been hearing about this at least since one was in the second grade. Forty km.

In that space, where there are no large rivers, but primarily underground basins, we find that needs are enormous. There is a population of almost 2.7 million, thousands of industrial installations, and all kinds of service installations. The city alone consumes more than 500 million cubic meters of water. The cities of the Province consume approximately 105 million [figure as heard] cubic meters. We need water for the population, water for industry, water for hospital services and schools. We need water for agriculture, because we must produce all the food of this growing population and more because, as we said, we are exporters.

This requires strategic policies, which we discussed and analyzed during the last plenum of the party's Central Committee. We analyzed the situation of the entire country concerning this: The need, among other things, to make the best possible use of water, the need to rebuild the old water pipeline networks in the capital, where so much water is lost; the need for a policy of greater savings in all homes; the possibility of some day reusing the capital's sewage water for agriculture after recycling it. It could be used to irrigate sugarcane and other crops.

Last, perhaps, will be the transport of water from yet more distant places. Although rains are good, the territory is too small. The available watershed, including the two provinces, is perhaps 6,000 km, approximately 6,000 square km. These dry years have made the situation more critical, because the water stored is excess water, not the water that falls in a downpour amounting to between 25 mm and 30 mm that wets the ground, but the water that exceeds the immediate needs of plants and accumulates in underground watersheds and behind the dams.

A greater awareness of this problem has taken place during these years of drought. We were able to realize that, unfortunately, the hydraulic initiative in the past promoted the construction of dozens and dozens of dams and hundreds of minidams, to the extent that the capacity of dam water since the triumph of the revolution until the present grew 142 times. The existing dam capacity was multiplied 142 times. Despite this, we have seen that it is not enough and that an entire strategy to develop hydraulic resources must exist; to develop hydraulic potential for the best possible water use. We have fallen practically 5 years behind historical averages, and this year [the situation] is really very difficult.

We have not lost the hope that it will improve in the second 6 months of the year. The months of May and June have been dry. There are places, including the Camaguey plant, where even the production of beer is in danger, and the production of soft drinks. Hundreds of thousands of people are supplied by coconut water in the middle of spring.

This is one of the efforts the country is pursuing at this time, and it is part of the process of rectification. This is the recovery of the hydraulic initiative and to have again that big thrust we had and, if possible, an even greater and more efficient thrust. It must be taken into account that the dams that were easier to construct were built earlier: those which yielded more water with less land. The most difficult dams and works were left. However, we must build these without hesitation. And I repeat: This is not only by creating new sources, but administering water much more efficiently in services, industry, the population, and even in agriculture, where water is oftentimes wasted because of inefficient irrigation services or poor jobs. This -- the hydraulic initiative -- is something that is reviving throughout the country today.

At the same time, we are promoting important social development programs. As we recently said, in only 3 years -- 1988, 89, and 90 -- we plan to bring electricity to 1 million people, particularly in the eastern provinces. Of course, we will not forget the sectors of Sancti Spiritus and Pinar del Rio. As I said, 95.2 percent of the houses in your province have electricity. What percentage is represented in the eastern provinces? A little over 70 percent. We also plan to bring electricity to more than 85 percent of that sector. We are working on that. So today, we can assure you that 1 million compatriots who live in far away and distant places -- not isolated areas -- will have electricity. Those areas that will remain without electricity will be isolated houses, having no access to roads and highways, where such an investment would not be reasonable. We must bring electricity to the communities, to populated areas. We will bring electricity to 1 million people. Some of them already have electricity for 2 to 3 hours, which they get from power plants, from hundreds and even thousands of power plants. These plants are very costly, and they only provide electricity for 2 to 3 hours, and a great number of people have no electricity at all today, so this is a very important social program. We can say that by the year 1990, 90 percent of houses throughout the country will have electricity. [applause]

That is revolution, total revolution. I would like to hear what our enemies have to say, what those who slander the revolution have to say, what those who oppose the revolution and who say and write so many infamous things about the revolution have to say. I am asking them about these specific actions accomplished by the revolution, which make the great difference between capitalism and socialism; [applause] between whorehouses and nursery homes; between whorehouses and gambling places and schools and hospitals; between ignorant people and people who today have an educational level as no other Third World country and many developed countries have.

Many countries do not have our level of education, not only general, but political education, which is very important. Political education is very important, so no one can deceive us, fool us, or play a trick on us. [applause] Political education is important so we can tell what revolution is and what the revolution has meant for our homeland. I am speaking of specific examples.

We are also implementing an important development program in the eastern provinces. We stressed this during our trip to Granma Province some months ago, and we confirm it here now. In the coming years, the revolution's basic effort will be aimed at the intensive development of industry in the country's eastern provinces, where we have the greatest labor potential of the entire country. This policy is being applied consistently. We are installing there all that can be installed, with the exception of those industries for which either there is no raw material or it is uneconomical to transport such raw material from a long distance. But all the ministries have included this purpose in their plans. Fortunately, we have already begun this project, because the ministers a few years ago only thought about building manufacturing plants in or near the capital, at a time when the labor force had already diminished.

We will now give more emphasis to this sector, not because industries have not been constructed in those regions, but because they are not sufficient yet for more equitable and balanced development. This is also another concept, which -- associated to the rectification process -- is also being emphasized. We want to say: It is our fundamental duty and the duty of the party, the state and, the government to find a solution to these problems, and to the problems of development regardless of the economic difficulties or the resources we have. We should force ourselves to be truly inventive, creative, and full of ideas.

We are promoting a huge program for social development, which is very important. It is not a matter of merely constructing factories, roads, agricultural enterprises and irrigation systems. It is necessary to give all the required importance to social development. I have mentioned some examples.

You should remember that in the beginning [of the revolution] industries were built in Mariel, but no houses were built. Industries were being constructed in Santa Cruz del Norte, but no houses were being built there. In the beginning, industries were being built in Nuevita, but no houses were built. We have been trying to correct those long ago, old and wrong concepts. Moa itself had been registering a delay in social development. Fortunately, the social development in Moa is receiving much impulse. The value of those agricultural communities constructed with the cattle breeder plans is not known. Today, they make it possible to obtain 1 million of liters of milk produced in Havana everyday, and sometimes even exceed 1 million during the dry season.

The value of those social installations is not known: they have created the necessary living conditions that secure... [changes thought] We are not living under capitalism. The capitalistic system does not care about how workers live. Capitalism builds factories, not houses. Unemployment forces workers to go to factories and to build a hamlet or anything else. The capitalists constructed houses at the sugar complex and factories only for the industry's high-ranking leaders. Workers were forced, because of unemployment, to build huts and to find jobs, and those who found jobs were lucky.

These are not the conditions under which a country develops under a socialist system. First, there is an elementary reason of social justice, and of rational distribution of resources. This is fundamental to progress. Moreover, socialism can actually do what it wishes to do. This is being proven right now.

We have started an ambitious program for construction of homes and social works, but because a lot of problems were accumulating, we gave more emphasis to that plan. I was saying that construction had declined; microbrigades were abandoned; and Havana had no labor force for the construction sector. Moreover, many people in the capital do not want to be builders; they would prefer a secure job in industry. They do not want to be nomads, as constructors, although they are paid seniority benefits and some premiums. If they can find construction work -- for example, providing maintenance to a factory — near their home, they stay.

As I have said many times, if we bring people from Oriente Province -- I turn to look at Lemus [not further identified], because he also has some people from Oriente Province here, and I was telling him that if Havana Province, if the province needs some people from Oriente for its development, we could bring workers from there. However, today our goal is to bring development, the greatest possible development, to those provinces. If we bring people from Oriente to the capital city -- you know that a person from Oriente Province has three times more relatives than someone from Havana. [applause] You know that. A regular Havana family is composed of 5 members; the regular Oriente family is composed of 15. In addition, the Oriente people are too family-oriented; once we bring Orientean person, we begin having the cousin of the cousin, the uncle of the cousin's mother-in-law coming to Havana. When we bring one person from Oriente, we never know how many people come after him. Therefore, the people from Oriente should build houses there. We have already said that Havana people have to build their own houses. The Havana work force has to build all its houses and social centers. That is a clear idea, and we are proving that we can accomplish it.

Today, Havana has some people from Oriente in construction enterprises that were being left without a work force. We began with Havana. We set a goal of building 5,000 houses per year. We are already building...[changes thought] -- FBIS)) First, the rebirth of the microbrigade movement, which is a mass movement and the sole way to face the construction problem under the present conditions.

We will build 5,000 other houses this year, 5,000 more the next year, additional houses, and reach 20,000 houses in 1980 per year. [sentence as heard] In addition, in 2 years we will build social centers, special schools, and the clinics we lack in Havana. This same program will be extended to the whole country in 1988. We already met with our comrades of the various Oriente provinces to propose a similar program. They have been building approximately 4 - 5,000 houses for the state. We told them they have to increase construction to 20,000 houses, 20,000 houses [repeats himself]. We have to build 5,000 more houses in 1988, 1989, and 1990.

We are already making plans to extend the Havana program to the Oriente provinces. We will not need microbrigades there, because there is more of a work force there. We will do it with construction workers. We will train them, although part of the work will be carried out by microbrigades. We think that 30 - 40,000 Oriente people will have construction jobs in the next 3 years.

It will be a 3-year-program, not a 2-year-program. All the day-care centers, the great day-care centers, all special schools, and all clinics needed by the five Oriente provinces will be built.

In 1988, we will start applying this program in the rest of the country. That is why we were talking to Lemus. How many houses is the state building today and how many will it build in 1988? We decided that we will triple the current construction work. We haven't said we will quadruple it, because we have to make some calculations, but we will use the same principle.

For 1990, we have planned to cover all our needs for day-care centers and special schools throughout the country. We presently have a capacity for approximately 45,000 children, but we need to assist 80,000 children. There are children with physical or mental problems which need special attention, and according to our estimate, we need a capacity for 70-80,000 children.

We will continue with our programs to build day-care centers, special schools, and clinics. In addition, next year we will begin building 1,500 houses for doctors, including houses for nurses. We are now building houses for doctors. Next year, we will build houses for both doctors and nurses. I think, if my estimates are correct, that we will build 2,000 of those houses next year. We are calculating the number of doctors graduating to see the increase needed for the 1988 doctor program. It is a large program; therefore, we have to keep the number at 26 [not further specified]. I want to remind you all of this. [applause]

In many places such as Havana City, Havana Province, and Cienfuegos, where there is a lack of a work force, we have to incorporate masses; there is no other solution. I was telling you that people do not want to be builders. They do not want that as a profession. However, if you organize a microbrigade to build a social center, they go very willingly for as long as necessary. They would build clinics, day-care centers, and houses; and expand hospitals very willingly. That is the sole way to mobolize them. The mass movement is the sole way to resolve that problem. I think that Havana is becoming a true example of how to resolve problems in a Third World country developing socialism.

I do not believe I exaggerate when I say this. I was aware of how the microbrigades movement started, which unfortunately was stopped at that time because of erroneous interpretations and alleged contradictions between the microbrigade movement and the system of direction and planification of the economy. Those misunderstandings did not really exist; we saw clearly that they were imaginary. That movement is now reborn.

We have a very ambitious program in the capital. There is no doubt we are going to build 20,000 houses a year, and maybe a little more for the date we have established. We have no doubts. Our current problem is that of materials. We are concentrating our efforts on construction materials in the entire country, because this plan started in the capital. Yet we never do anything in a single part of the country, we never do anything in the capital that we do not rapidly bring to the rest of the country.

We have done that with everything, including the first microbrigade movement. We have given priority to the capital because of the accumulation of problems that have occured there. We are concentrating on construction materials, especially cement. We have a capacity of more than 5 million [not further specified]. We are regaining all of these capabilities in maintenance, and we are giving great impetus in that direction. You know, you Artemisenians, you have a good cement factory here (?process). We can use it, and we are already using it. In Siguaney, in the center of the country, our heavy crude oil as fuel for the wet-process cement factory process. That is why we could talk here even about -- I am not saying the square meters needed for a one-story apartment or another -- the tons of cement; the tons of gravel; the finishing materials; the amounts of mosaics, tiles, floors; all the problems; all the construction materials; all the methods of fabrication.

That is what we are concentrating on: Having the materials available for this program, which we will never allow to fall again. I do not believe this could ever happen, especially if this rectification process continues -- as it will continue, without doubt.

We need materials. How much work force can we count on in the capital? In the beginning, we said 30,000 microbrigadists. Havana has so many -- of course, it is the capital -- even without excess work, simply calculating. The industrial worker in the capital, and the worker of service centers goes willingly to the microbrigade; nobody could make him go if this were not the case. With this political and mass work, with this reconciliation of the individual interests, the collective interests, we can make a giant movement.

How large is that movement? We do not know any more. There are about 15,000 microbrigadists, and now everybody wants to be a member. We said 30,000 microbrigadists -- 20,000 to build houses and about 10,000 to build social works. When we finish the polyclinic and the children's centers, we are going to start on old schools; we are going to remodel them, rebuild them along with sports fields and gymnastic centers. We have many things to do in the future. As soon as we finish one aspect, we will emphasize another. No part of it is less important than the other, everything is important to raise the well-being and the standard of living of the population.

Standard of living does not mean the pounds of bananas that one eats, standard of living means the cultural services, the health services, the recreation services that the population enjoys. Standard of living is the security that the population enjoys. Standard of living is the increasing of age expectancy levels to 75, 80 years of age. Yes, that is really the age expectancy level, and it seems like that is why one measures the age expectancy levels.

Afterward, we became clearly aware that the problem was not only construction; one also had to maintain, reconstruct, and remodel. We came to the conclusion that approximately 20,000 more workers were needed to reconstruct, remodel, and repair; and where it is needed, to demolish and rebuild.

Can we count on the 50,000? Yes, perfectly. And with how many others? Amazingly, we can count on however many we want. It is not the only answer to the question. How many construction workers are there in the capital, that capital that was bringing workers from Oriente Province through erroneous concepts? Today, the capital is able to supply all the work force needed.

The construction workers are being helped by the dwellers, who want to participate in the construction works. Tenants of houses that need remodeling want to participate in construction programs, as do the peoples in the neighorhoods. We have found that the people in some municipalities will build anything if they are asked to. It can be a bakery, a grocery store, a supermarket, a recreation center. Men, women, and children are working together. New concepts have emerged. Factory workers who are not members of the microbrigades want to build houses after working hours.

There are some impressive examples. I recently visited Julio Diaz Hospital, a therapy center, a hospital that fills a great human need. That hospital is being expanded with 200 additional beds. It had already been expanded with 50 new beds, and now there will be 200 more. Who is building the facilities? A contingent mobilized by the party and the youth. It has more than 200 members. I have seen their work since they began. I have seen the work of this contingent, which is not made up of construction workers, but of workers who answered a call made by the party. The same applies for those who are building the intensive therapy and surgery wards and Salvador Allende Hospital. They are members of a contingent created by the party.

What did I see in just 1 day, during a 1-day tour of the city? I went around on a day off and visited those places. Those tours are good for resting and learning. Many times we go through pleasant and rewarding experiences. This has happened in different places.

I went to a neighborhood called El Romerillo, which is considerably unhealthy. We had had a meeting with family doctors, and the family doctor in charge of El Romerillo has said it was an unhealthy neighborhood, that social conditions were difficult, that working there was harder, that there were early pregnancies and other problems. He blamed the people from Oriente, saying that most of the people living there had come from Oriente. I confirmed that the people from Oriente were being slandered, as I saw people from Las Villas, Matanzas, La Habana, Villa Clara, and of course some who were from Oriente. This neighborhood called El Romerillo has been built slowly; you can hardly notice it. It is located next to Cuidad Libertad. One of the walls dividing the two neighborhoods is the wall of many houses. They have used everything: bricks, other material, wood, everything, to build the neighborhood.

I believe there are a few of these places in the capital; they are accounted for, as well as the number of people who live there, approximately 50,000. I found enthusiastic people. Children are in the best schools in their municipality and they were perfectly healthy. If organized, these people can do anything. For example, I asked them: What do you want? They said: We want to build. I told them: There are many of you; there is not enough space for all of you. They replied: Then get us another place; we will build in other places, and we will rebuild what we have here; we will build whatever is needed. This clearly showed that if the material is provided, there are people willing to work all day. Retired people will work, children will go for a brick; and youths, young boys and girls will also help. It is a fact that we can mobilize this neighborhood and others that are under similar conditions. I saw this in one of the so-called unhealthy neighborhoods. There are only a few of these neighborhoods in our capital, but we still have them.

Then, among other places, we visited the Julito Diaz contingent. I was greatly impressed by two things: I saw dozens of women participating in construction work as part of that contingent. Who were they? Many of them worked in offices; others were midlevel technicians with good educational levels. They were helping with tile work, and they were doing a good job. They handled the winch and other tools carrying out several jobs with great efficiency.

I asked them: How long do you want to be here? They said: All the time; as long as necessary. We like this work. We feel useful here in what we are doing. It was a large group of young girls. I was amazed. You could not have converted these comrades in any way other than political and mass work. They earn the salary they had there, and do you know how many hours they were working because they wanted to finish those areas with 200 beds soon? They were working up to 14 hours; up to 14 hours. I was really impressed with what those women were doing.

I am no longer talking about the men. I am talking about women who worked in offices and voluntarily mobilized with the party to do this work, with great motivation, thinking of what that was worth. However, while there, a man, a worker in the contingent, approached me and said to me: We want to be given a building to build housing because some of us in the contingent need housing. We want to be given a building to build after working hours. I said that working hours are you talking about? Do you not see that you are working 14 hours and that you finish at 2200? At what time are going to construct the buildings? That man answered: At that time, at 2200, when we complete our working hours here. We are prepared to construct a housing building. [applause]

After that, I visited a work of the Construction Ministry, a brigade. Then I was able to see the builders at work. There was a radical change: two shifts of 10 hours each. The last shift ends at 0300. This was something new. The workers were working at night -- when it is cooler -- and at many construction sites. I saw all this in 1 day. Now we are in July, in carnival season. In several places, I asked the people: It seems like August, with this heat. Everything guarantees that no one will leave. Everything dictates that they will not come down in these days and we guarantee you that they will not come down. We have taken every necessary step. We have divided up the vacation time. This is something you did not see 1 year ago.

Then I visited a bakery built by the people, and I was amazed at what they built with the materials given to them. This was an excellent bakery. From that one, we can learn about the criteria of how it should be done in the capital. I am talking about the capital. There were many important ideas. After that, I found a crowd of residents who had also built a video recreation center. They showed me videotapes of how the crowd of neighbors built and paved a street. We decided to give them equipment to mechanize them.

I realize that day...[changes thought] because, already on my way back at 2300, near the Children's Cardiovascular Surgery Center, a 30-room building we are constructing...[changes thought] The capacity of the hospital is going to be expanded by 30 beds because after surgery, the children would soon leave the hospitalization area, and this gives them greater assurance of avoiding in-hospital infections, etcetera. I arrived there at 2300, and the microbrigade members were finishing work at that hour. There were 22 of them. I asked questions. A girl appeared. Other comrades appeared. The girl began explaining: There are 44 of us. She explained how they began those works with picks and shovels -- they did not even have machines in one difficult location -- and the status of the work.

It was 2300, and the woman comrade was seeing the workers off at 2300 sharp. I was told she was the microbrigade chief. The Comrade explained everything in detail with great seriousness. They reflected discipline, a tremendous spirit of work, and awareness about the importance of what they were doing.

When I asked her where she works, she said: I work at the electricity enterprise. Then I asked her: What work do you do? She sort of smiled and said: I work in an office. Therefore, that day, at 2300 I found that the chief of a microbrigade was a worker from the capital who had never done construction work. She was simply trained and worked in an office.

I reached a conclusion that day. It is clear. We have all the people we want in the capital. How many -- 100,000, 500,000, 1 million? As many as we wish. And the people I saw -- I say this with full conviction -- cannot only build the 200,000 but 225,000 homes from now until the year 2000. The fast stage will be achieved by the year 1990, and 200,000 homes will be built 1990-2000. They are not only capable of building a new Havana. I am convinced the people I saw are capable of building a new London, a new Paris. I tell you, the people of Havana make Havana look small insofar as their ability to do things is concerned; insofar as their capacity to do things. [applause] Where was the limit? It was in the materials. However, it will never be again in the work force, and we are paying to the matter of the materials the full attention it requires, and the new Ministry of Construction Materials Industry is working under tremendous pressure because it knows it must meet these needs.

To me, that day was a revelation of what the mass method, the revolutionary work method, is. There would not be any other mechanism or way to do that. No. Furthermore, how much will that cost in salaries? The incredible thing about this is that it will not cost a cent in salaries. It is incredible. It looks like a miracle indeed. The microbrigade members are working there for the salary they received in the work center, and their work center is fulfilling its production plans. The limiting factor is not the work force. It may be in the raw materials or something else, but not in the work force.

All those residents, dwellers, or tenants of propped-up buildings; workers who after finishing their jobs at the work centers wish to work in construction -- like the man who asks for a building [thought not completed]. What is happening with the microbrigades? It is amazing. Many microbrigades are willing to do construction work after their regular quitting time. They are willing to do this work after completing their microbrigade work. This does not cost the country a single centavo more. We can build a new Havana and resolve the problems we have accumulated without spending more money, just by mobilizing the people, rationing the efforts of the people, and properly directing the people. The only spending involved would be equipment maintenance and fuel. This is truly amazing; this is truly extraordinary within this rectification process. I am a witness of this; therefore, I am pleased in presenting it to you.

Sometimes we see things that we regret all the people cannot see. We see positive things. Many times we only see the negative things, but we have to take a good look at these negative things to correct them. But in these times, and in this process we are experiencing, we do see new and extraordinary things. More than once we have said rectification does not mean correcting mistakes made 10 years ago, or mistakes made throughout the revolutionary process. Rectification is our way of correcting 100-year-old problems. For example, the struggle for equality between men and women, incorporating women in the work process. We have been very successful in this. Rectification does not only mean resolving 100-year-old problems and prejudices. Rectification means finding new solutions for old problems; rectification means creation, opening new paths and trials.

Rectification is what we are doing right now, and we are doing it at a time when the country has very little convertible foreign exchange, when the country's imports -- from the convertible area -- are one-fourth of our 1984 imports.

Today, faced with all these problems, the people grow and multiply. They think, and they look for solutions. Many of the things we imported in the past are now being created and made in this country. That is what rectification is all about. We must rectify many areas. Rectification means looking for something new; 26 July 1953 was rectification. We struggled to erase old things, to open new paths, to make a revolution, to create a new life. That is good. Rectification has a meaning, a truly broad meaning. I am happy and very encouraged by what I am seeing. I am pleased with the results I am seeing, despite the fact I know we can still do much more. We have much more ahead.

I said today that agriculture in Havana is the most productive in the country; however, this area has a great growing potential. Not all crops can be improved; however, the growing potentials are great. Fortunately, our resources are based on our potentials. Despite the crisis we are experiencing with convertible foreign exchange, the year we had the least has been the year when we have done the most. This was a very difficult year, a practically impossible year; however, we are seeing it through. During this even there, we have talked about the 951 works done in a single province in commemoration of 26 July. This is proof of our great possibilities.

In my opinion, the process is advancing. There is a new style of work within the party and there is a new style of work within the state's cadres. Therefore, not only because of the rains, the signs are good on this 26 July. We are currently in a phase that, qualitatively speaking, is different. Difficulties are helping us. Perhaps some day we will be able to say: Blessed were the difficulties we experienced in 1987. It was a difficult year; it seemed like an impossible year; and imperialism was encouraged by this situation. they are just waiting to see how we resolve these problems.

Sometimes imperialism is encouraged when it sees countries such as ours experiencing problems because of the blockade imposed by them. Perhaps some day we will also thank the blockade for the lesson it taught us, for teaching us to resolve problems. Perhaps some day we will have to thank them because we were one of the few countries of the world able to prove it could live without imperialism, that it could live without economic relations with the empire. How many countries claim this today? Furthermore, how many countries can live and develop the way we have? We have done this amid a ferocious blockade on the part of the empire. The empire, its magnates, and its leaders cannot cease but to be amazed by the fact that we have waged 28 years of heroic and strong struggle, and that we have been able to survive and advance despite deficiencies and mistakes.

Deficiencies and mistakes will have to be left behind in our path. We have made mistakes but we have also had the courage to admit them. [applause] We have had the honesty to admit them. [applause] We have fought them relentlessly. Bad and terrible mistakes are those made if one does not become aware of them, those that are ignored, those that are not admitted, those that are not consistently fought.

Imperialism may become encouraged when one or two cases of miserable and repugnant traitors pop up. They become traitors because they betray the fatherland or because they betray the principles, ethics, and morale of the revolution.

What can the traitors and their masters do against the revolution? What can they do with their repugnant slander? Who will they deceive? Why do they want to lie? To refurn to the past? [Crowd: No!] The past that we fortunately left behind many years ago? Do we want to return to unemployment, prostitution, gambling, misery, illiteracy, shoeless children, sick people without doctors and medicines, and pregnant women who had to give birth in the boondocks? Why do they want to lie? To return to the repugnant and inhuman past? Who will they deceive? To return to repression, the tyranny, the rural guard, the machete plan, the discrimination of women, and racial discrimination? To again live in a society of privileges, abuses, and exploitation? Why so much propaganda? Who will they deceive?

Here are the facts. The facts are and will be irrefutable. [applause] They may confuse or discourage a few. There will always be traitors. The popular saying, which is applicable now, is very old. It says: Rome pays traitors but it scorns them. There have always been rats that jump off a sinking ship. [applause] However, for each traitor and turncoat there will be 1,000 firm, invincible sailors and captains who will know how to steer the boat of the revolution amid any storm. [applause]

Some thought that perhaps there were certain difficulties and became afraid. Their legs started to shake. [laughter] Their morale and even their physical legs were shaky. They were left with enough energy to flee from what they viewed as a danger. Who will they impress with that? Will they scare this revolution that started from zero? This revolution started, just like the child-care centers, from zero. It started from nothing. It did not have a peso, not even a rifle, when it began its long path. That was back then, when we came here to win over a small group of youths from Artemisa. They were humble men. None of them were large lando owners, industrialists, aristocrats, or rich. They were humble workers and peasants who had an idea in mind. They were capable of defending that idea. Many of them had to give their lives along the way to make these ideas a reality. Who will they scare? Who will they impress?

Difficult hours were those that followed the attack on Moncada. Difficult hours were those when the goal was not reached, and dozens of comrades were murdered. Not even then, in those difficult moments, did we lack crewmen in the boat. Difficult hours were those back then, prior to the Granma, when we were betrayed, persecuted, imprisoned; and we lost part of the weapons. Difficult hours, which were more difficult and exemplary than ours, were those lived by our forefathers who fought for 10 years in the war for independence. They resumed that fight but then the empire foiled their work. Difficult hours were those spent by Marti back then when La Fernandina [not further explained] and everything was lost. He did not hesitate, he disembarked from a small rowboat, with Maximo Gomez and some other comrades, in an isolated and solitary place of the eastern coast to resume the struggle, and die in the struggle -- with the conviction that others would follow; that some day, the fatherland would be free; and that some day, the history that he made, that, quietly, as he said, he had to make, would continue and culminate in victory.

This cause we are defending is that same cause Marti had when he said: I know the monster because I lived inside it. [applause] He had to make that history quietly. We have had the privilege of making history without having to do it quietly.

Difficult hours were those of the Granma expedition. That was a long road, a 1,500-mile road that ended with 1 inch of fuel in the ship's tanks. That ship did not land on a beach, but in a marsh. Difficult times were those following disembarkation from the Granma and the days when we were only a handful of men struggling alone. However, we never lacked men. We had more and more men loyal to the revolution and in love with the revolution's ideals and causes.

One day, that handful of men became hundreds, thousands, hundreds of thousands, hundreds of thousands, and millions of men. That is what we are today, millions [applause].

I would not say that we are experiencing difficult times. I do not know what could seem difficult for the rats, even if the sea moves 1 millimeter. I would not call these difficult times, but times of glory, honor, pride, and emotion; because we clearly see that a great task lies ahead of us, a task that has been done and is being done, a greater task. That is the work by those millions of people who did it, but not barefooted. Regardless of the model or making, we all have shoes, clothes, food, and medicine. We all have means of recreation and the necessary material goods. [applause]

In these difficult times, no Cuban lives as the hundreds of thousands of jobless people lived or as those tenants who were evicted from their homes. Today, homes and the materials with which homes are made can be of better or worse quality, but everybody feels secure in their homes; everybody feels secure in their land, jobs, society; and everybody feels secure even after death, because they know that their wives, children, relatives, and parents will not suffer hunger, need, or lack of protection. [applause]

Today, a person living in the worst conditions lives much better than the way in which the minorities lived in the past. That involves life-span expectancy, child mortality, and levels of health, education, and services. Those are the concerns and dreams of the revolutionary man. He is always thinking about what to do, how to create. He thinks about himself and about others. He shares with others, because we learned a great lesson that we summarize in one phrase: To be an international volunteer worker is to pay our own debt to humankind. International volunteer work not only made our merits possible, but also gave us everything. We could criticize ourselves for not having used the internationalist assistance that we received in the very best way, as we are learning to do today.

Thanks to the international assistance, particularly from the Soviet Union, we have been able to come this far [applause], win this battle, and face the monster. It is our duty to make the best possible use of those resources and that cooperation because of that, despite this enormous crisis of foreign exchange. It would be unjust to deny in any way the extraordinary political, moral, patriotic, revolutionary, internationalist, and communist virtues of our people. [applause]

Today, we are working with pride. That is why, more than difficult days -- I repeat -- they are days of honor. They are days of glory. They are days of pride. They are days of creation. That is why on this 34th anniversary, we can tell our martyrs here in this heroic city: We have fulfilled our duty and we will continue to do so. We have fulfilled our duty to the fullest, but we are still not satisfied with the way in which we have done so.

We will fulfill our duty more, and we will fulfill it better. To those who at one time believed that blood was useless, that Moncada led to adversity and not to victory, that the Granma was useless, or that the war in the mountains was useless, we say today it was proven that the sacrifice was never useless. Those who believe that one day all this effort, all this heroism, and all this blood will be useless should know that today more than ever before and with greater confidence than ever before we can say the sacrifice has been absolutely fruitful and absolutely useful. Those who believe that -- the empire and its servile mercenaries -- are mistaken if they believe that one day the blood of the good was shed in vain. Our revolution [applause], our people, and our party can never be underestimated. Free fatherland or death: We will win!

ANGOLA'S PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS VISITING

MB301951 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Jul 87

["Press Release" issued by the Angolan Ministry of External Relations]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Fidel Castro, commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, and President of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-LABOR Party, and president of the People's Assembly and the People's Republic of Angola, has been on an official friendly and working visit to Cuba since 30 July 1987.

VIDEO TERMINALS MANUFACTURED FOR SOVIET UNION

FL301427 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Cuba will export to the Soviet Union 2,600 (?CID7205)-type video terminals this year. This new model designed by Digital Research Central Institute specialists will be manufactured at a Havana computer enterprise located at the Lenin industrial zone.

HAITI

GROUP OF 57 CALLS FOR TOTAL SUCCESS OF STRIKE

FL302237 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere Network in Creole 1330 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Special Communique No 2 from the Coordinating Committee of 57 dated 29 Jul, Port-au-Prince]

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] The Coordinating Committee of the 57 organizations and federations working together with many other organizations, on the crisis in Haiti since 25 June, has pointed out to everyone that the 5-week-old dramatic political situation in Haiti has today reached a tragic point. [as heard]

On Tuesday, 30 June, the Macoutes in the army massacred 23 civilians in Cite Soleil. They wounded more than 200 persons. On Thursday 23 July, in Jean Rabel, the Tontons Macoutes massacred several hundred peasants. Haitian and foreign journalists have had to run from gunfire. There have been humiliations and arrests. In Les Cayes, Cap-Hatien, Jeremie, and Jacmal, terror has been reigning for the past 3 days. The residences of democrats have been burned in Gonaives. In Port-au-Prince, both men and women have been felled by bullets evry day for the past 2 weeks. Several hundred citizens, who have been arrested every evening in the poor sections of town, have yet to appear in court. Have they been executed?

In Port-au-Prince, today, 29 July, the repressive machine has picked up speed. Last night men dropped like flies. This morning 10 bodies were picked up in the streets. Is that all the bodies? During the peaceful demonstration today, 29 July, organized by the Coalition for the Final Struggle [CLF], the 57 organizations, and four trade unions, the Macoutes in the army opened fire point-blank on the demonstrators. They killed more than 10 people. Now it is clear to all social classes and to all political sectors that the provisional National Government Council [CNG] is a group of Macoute, fascist terrorists without scruples who have come to make slaves of all citizens.

In view of all this, we ask all political parties, all political groups, and the Haitian Army to shoulder their responsibility vis-a-vis this huge national massacre. We ourselves -- the 57 organizations and federations -- together with the coordinating committees in the provinces and all the other federations, call for a general strike throughout Haiti, to begin on Thursday 30 July, 1987, and last until further notice, in order to let the CNG -- which is responsible for all those crimes -- know that it must relinquish power.

We ask all political parties, the Catholic Church, the Protestant churches, all members of the voodoo sects, all the trade unions, merchants, industrialists in the assembly sector, civil servants, private sector employees, all drivers of public transportation vehicles, private chauffers, the peasant population, blue-collar workers, and the unemployed -- we ask all those groups established all over the country -- to take whatever measures necessary to ensure that this strike is a total success. This Macoute plot shall not be successful.

Long live the Constitution of 1987! Long live the struggle of the Haitian People! Long live democracy for Haiti!

For the Coordinating Committee, this 29 July, 1987: Jean-Claude Bajeux, for the National Committee of the Congress of Democratic Movements [Konakom]; Jude L. Jean-Jacques, for Liaison Committee of the Democratic Forces [Komite Liezon Fos Demokratik] No 1; Edriss Raymond, for TANDENN [expansion unknown]; Jacques Pascal, for Students Affairs [ZEL]; Daniel Narcisse, for Liaison of the Democratic Forces [Liezon Fos Demokratik] [as heard]; Serge Gilles, for BIP.

Further on Demonstrations

PA301430 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1332 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 30 Jul (DPA) -- Seven persons were killed during demonstrations here last night against the regime of General Henri Namphy.

Thus far, it is not known whether the victims died as a result of gunfire by the Armed Forces.

Unidentified persons opened fire on the installations of radio stations Radio Caribes, Radio Antilles, Radio Metropole, Radio Haiti Inter, Radio Soleil, and state-owned Radio Nationale.

Only Radio Lumiere, the Baptists' radio station, escaped the violence.

Port-au-Prince, the capital, was totally paralyzed today as a result of the general strike that has lasted several days.

The situation is virtually one of an undeclared war between the opposition and the military, who have occupied the streets of the capital.

The protest demonstrations have spread to other regions. The common goal is to force the ouster of the National Government Council.

Sylvio Claude Blames U.S.

FL302139 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere Network in French 1600 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Excerpts] The lives of certain political leaders are allegedly also in danger. We recorded statements this morning from leaders of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] and the Union of Nationalistic Patriots [Union des Patriotes Nationalistes -- UPN].

Pastor Sylvio Claude [PDCH leader] openly denounces the game Washington is playing through its representatives in Haiti.

[Begin Claude recording in Creole] [passage omitted] The Army is systematically attacking the people. Now what I want to know is what the protestors -- the Americans -- have to say. Because I myself -- and that is why people are trying to kill me, because I tell the truth -- have been told outright that they won't let the CNG leave power, because the CNG must hold elections. They said they would protect it. They said there is no one who can replace it. So they are the ones who gave the government the order to kill people like that on the pretext that they are killing communists.

Yes, there are communists. I know that I myself denounced this. But people have a right to do what they want, just as I have a right to do what I want. I, for example, am a Christian. If I don't want to be a communist, I don't want to be a communist. But you yourself have communists in your own country. A person has a right to his Communist Party. That's isn't any of my business. It isn't your business either, you're not a Haitian.

I myself am Haitian, like the other Haitians, and a Christian. I believe in God, and if I dont want Baptists, I'll fight them. It is my right to do so. But you are foreigners and you don't have a right to tell me to go and kill someone because he is a communist. Why did someone shoot at me? Am I a communist? There, the only conclusion that can be drawn is that they hate Haiti. Those people are a bunch of criminals!

Back when the CNG first came to power, I went to them and told them -- I went to the political attache, Mr (Lawenns), and I said to him: Sir, those people are no good. They will do the country in. They are Duvalierists. Let's see if we can't put in another government. They said OK, and they made all kinds of maneuvers.

Just the day before yesterday, again, [words indistinct] I went to them. They told the pastor, outright: Not enough damage has been done yet. There was more damage done under Jean-Claude. (Lawenns) said there hadn't been enough damage yet. That means that not enough people have died yet. They haven't killed leaders yet, haven't killed enough people yet. So do you see how the Americans are? Do you see what they're like?

So, friends, those people -- really, we keep telling ourselves (?that) we have to put up with them because (?we are tied to them). Yes, but can we accept people's killing us like that -- those people are truly wicked! And this is not hearsay. They told me this personally. They told the vice-president this personally. That's what I said to them.

The day before yesterday, I called them again. I said: friends, please, save Haiti. Ask the CNG to leave, because you can see the people hate them. They said: They must remain. It is the CNG they want. It is they who constitute a guarantee for them. What does that mean? This is no longer a matter of CNG. I myself [words indistinct] to say that it is the Americans who are killing people in the country. Because it is they who talked to me. I am repeating what they told me. So they are truly bad.

Why don't they let the CNG leave power? Why don't they tell it to go and replace it with another government so peace can reign? Why are they causing all those people to die? They are truly evil men. [end recording] [passage omitted]

MADRIGAL ON POTENTIAL FOR PEACE PLAN'S SUCCESS

PA300258 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0043 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] San Jose, 29 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has asserted that the Central American countries would benefit, for different reasons, if an agreement is attained in Guatemala, although "we do not believe the peace plan will be signed as it is." Madrigal Nieto said today that the two Central American foreign ministers meetings on 31 July and 1 August, and on 3-4 August will be held specifically to give the presidents "the most complete plan possible."

However, "we cannot assert that we will reach an agreement, although we hope to reach one. All the countries in the region would benefit, for different reasons, if we attain the agreement," the Costa Rican foreign minister stated in an interview with Radio Monumental in Costa Rica. Nevertheless, he specified: "We do not believe the plan will be signed as it is, but Costa Rica is willing to negotiate. That is why we are holding the foreign ministers meetings prior to the presidential "summit" scheduled for 6-7 August in Guatemala City.

The foreign minister, who will travel to Tegucigalpa tomorrow to attend the first foreign ministers meeting, said: "We believe we must be optimistic and work with zeal and willingness, because if we feel this is a lost cause, it would be useless to continue the struggle to attain peace in Central America."

Madrigal Nieto said that President Oscar Arias' tour through the four Central American countries between Sunday and Tuesday confirmed "a lot of information we have gathered from the comments on the peace proposal -- above all from Nicaragua -- but this was expected." "The trip proved that Managua's statement that it supported the present version of the peace plan was not sincere. (The Sandinist authorities) issued some observations during our meeting with them, that had not been previously mentioned," he asserted. He added: "Other governments presented some objections. We tried to seek a specific viewpoint about those observations."

Madrigal Nieto denied political analysts' reports that Arias Sanchez' peace plan had caused Costa Rica's bilateral relations with the United States to deteriorate and recalled that the U.S. Congress voted yesterday to support the Costa Rican president's peace efforts.

He added: "Furthermore, the United States cannot view the struggle for Nicaragua's democratization with reluctance; the problem is that there may be some disagreement about the method to be used in the struggle."

The Costa Rican peace plan proposes, among other things, the suspension of U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan "contras." However, Washington is not willing to accept this because it believes this is a way to exert pressure to attain a political foothold in Nicaragua. Other points in the Costa Rican initiative include a cease-fire, free elections, general amnesty, and a dialogue with internal political forces in countries that have national reconciliation problems.

QUINONEZ AMEZQUITA RESIGNS, CEREZO COMMENTS

PA301858 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo has confirmed that Foreign Minister Mario Rafael Quinonez Amezquita will resign from his post at the end of the year. The president stated that this decision had been made by the foreign minister and that if he does leave, the president must look for a replacement.

Regarding his promise to fire his brother, Milton Cerezo, the president stated that he will do so if criminal action is taken against his brother. He added that Milton Cerezo would receive the same treatment given to other government employees and that he had complied with the court's petition that Milton Cerezo be suspended from his position. The president added that, in this case as with any other citizen, the law will be strictly upheld.

Will Attend Honduran Meeting

PA301940 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1838 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The irrevocable resignation tendered today by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita will have no impact on the meeting of Central American foreign ministers scheduled to begin here tomorrow or in the 6-7 August presidential summit.

This was confirmed to ACAN-EFE by a Honduran Foreign Ministry spokesman, who said that according to reports, Quinonez Amezquita's resignation will not be effective until 15 August.

"The Guatemalan foreign minister will attend a meeting with his Central American colleagues that will begin tomorrow and will end Saturday. It is also possible that he will accompany President Vinicio Cerezo to the summit of area presidents to be held in Guatemala on 6-7 August," the source said.

ACAN-EFE also learned that the first reaction to the announcement was surprise, but that after urgent consultations with Guatemala it was confirmed that Quinonez Amezquita plans to travel to Tegucigalpa this afternoon to attend the foreign ministers' meeting.

During this initial meeting in Tegucigalpa, the Central American foreign ministers will try to adopt an expeditious working plan to adjust some of the points in the peace plan proposed by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, which will be discussed at the presidential summit.

All the Central American countries have made observations on the Arias peace plan. Therefore, it is expected that the foreign ministers will include them in the plan, so the presidents will not find signficant obstacles in signing the document.

CONTRERAS PREVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

PA302218 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Report by Julio Armando Valdes]

[Text] Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez arrived in Honduras yesterday at approximately 1430. He met with President Jose Azcona at 1630 in the Honduras Maya Hotel to discuss national and Central American issues. Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras was interviewed about the Arias plan and its objectives:

[Begin recording] [Lopez] All of this falls within the framework of the bilateral contacts the Costa Rican president has begun by visiting several capitals and meeting with the Central American presidents to ensure the success of the preparatory meetings of foreign ministers as well as next month's summit in Guatemala City. As you must know, the central topic of the talks in the foreign ministers' meeting and the summit meeting is President Arias' peace plan designed for countries experiencing armed insurgency as well as to overcome the tensions between states as a result of those insurgencies.

[Valdes] Do you think Nicaraguan President Ortega is interested in this pacification because he said Nicaragua would not attend the foreign ministers' meeting if the Contadora Group did not participate?

[Lopez] Well, in this phase we have achieved a compromise formula which satisfies Honduras because, as you know, since 24 June our government has urged the Contadora Group to convene a meeting because the Central American foreign ministers have encountered problems in meeting alone. Such a meeting would be used to address the topics that included the Arias plan and, if possible, to intensify the negotiation to achieve a definite agreement on the Contadora act. Therefore, the compromise formula is that the meeting to be held in Tegucigalpa on Friday and Saturday will be attended by all the Central American foreign ministers and the four foreign ministers of the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela.

[Valdes] Elliott Abrams has said that military pressure against Nicaragua will continue. Won't this affect the Contadora process and the Arias plan?

[Lopez] Well, that is an aspect dealing with a third country which does not directly participate in the Contadora negotiations. We cannot publicly comment on the policy of the U.S. Government. It will obviously be the subject of talks during the foreign ministers' meeting and later in the summit meeting. At this time I cannot make any comments other than saying that it is a fact that exists.

[Valdes] Does Honduras maintain its position that free and democratic elections be held in Nicaragua through the diplomatic or military path? [sentence as heard]

[Lopez] Honduras' position throughout several years of negotiations has been that the Contadora negotiating effort is not a multilateral effort just because one wishes that it be so but because it responds to a delicate situation.

Because of the commitments assumed by the participating governments, the efforts seek to improve the democratic regimes in all the countries to achieve better relations and coexistence among states.

[Valdes] Has Honduras made any new proposal for objectives to be included in the Arias plan?

[Lopez] At this time we do not have anything concrete. We want to hear the opinion of President Arias and the subsequent defense of President Arias' proposal by Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal in the 31 July and 1 August meeting. Honduras has a very clear position. We do have views which we made known a few days after we learned of President Arias' proposal. Eight days after the San Jose meeting Honduras issued a press communique commenting on President Arias' proposal. We have not changed those views and we have very clear ideas and suggestions regarding the Arias plan.

[Valdes] There is uncertainty about the 6-7 August meeting because one does not know what the future holds for the Central American region. If the meeting fails, what will the future be of Honduras and Central America? What peace alternatives might emerge?

[Lopez] I always adopt optimistic positions; I think there will be goodwill among all the countries participating in this process. I think the international conditions will be maturing so a normal situation can be reestablished inside the Central American countries so there will be a greater level of integration and cooperation among the states. I would rather not discuss the possibilities of a failure in the talks to be held in Guatemala, and instead I would rather be optimistic. Now then, if we were unfortunately to be unsuccessful in the talks, Honduras' position would continue the same, in other words, it would continue seeking a diplomatic solution through political negotiations. [end recording]

EPS DOWNS CONTRA HELICOPTER IN JINOTEGA

PA300123 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0013 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- EPS soldiers have downed one of the two helicopters owned by the Nicaraguan contras, a source closely linked to the anti-Sandinist rebels reported today.

The source, who asked not to be identified, told ACAN-EFE that a UH-1H helicopter was hit by Sandinist artillery fire on 22 July in Jinotega Department near the Honduran border.

The helicopter, which was carrying two persons, crashed in Honduran territory and its crewmembers were treated in a hospital located in a contra camp in the eastern Honduran department of Olancho, near El Aguacate military base.

From Tegucigalpa in central Honduras one can only reach the anti-Sandinist rebel camp by air. However, from the Nicaraguan border it is readily accessible by land, although it is a long route, the source added.

A Honduran military spokesman told ACAN-EFE on Monday that they were aware an unidentified helicopter had been hit by Sandinist fire, but he said it was thought the helicopter had crashed in Nicaraguan territory.

In Managua last week an unofficial source had reported that a UH-1H helicopter had been shot down and had crashed in Honduran territory and that its wounded crew members were receiving treatment in a camp in El Aguacate, Honduras.

ACAN-EFE learned today that the two persons, who have not been identified, were treated in a contra camp in Olancho and are now back in Nicaraguan territory after recovering from their injuries.

Following the downing of the helicopter, the anti-Sandinist rebels have only one smaller helicopter remaining, with which the transportation of the wounded contras will be more difficult, the source said.

According to local news media, the Honduran base in El Aguacate has been used by the CIA to supply the contras. The same source noted that CIA personnel supporting the anti-Sandinist rebels in Honduras must leave this country in September after the $100 million economic aid for the current fiscal year approved by President Reagan's administration has been granted.

OPPOSITION PARTIES ISSUE DEMOCRATIZATION DOCUMENT

PA280227 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2038 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Madrid, 24 Jul (EFE) -- The representatives of seven legally-established Nicaraguan political parties today released the "Madrid Declaration," according to which that country's democratization does not depend on the contra-Sandinist dialectic [dialectica] but on a dialogue with the internal opposition.

The document, which will be presented to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, was drafted at the conclusion of a 3-day seminar on democratic alternatives in Nicaragua that ended today in Madrid and was organized by the Spanish Freedom and Progress Foundation (FLP), with cooperation from the Liberal International and the U.S. National Democratic Institute [preceding three words in English]. During the closing of the seminar, FLP President Antonio Garrigues Walker said the Madrid meeting can be considered "historic" because it was the first time that seven legally-established Nicaraguan parties met outside their country to study third path to a democratic dialogue on the bloody counterrevolutionaries-Sandinists dialectic.

The seminar was attended by representatives of the Conservative, Communist, Social Christian, Liberal, and Social Democratic Parties, all of which oppose the ruling FSLN and are legally active in Nicaragua.

Another common denominator of the parties, whose ideologies are so divergent, is their opposition to the "contras" attempting to overthrow the Sandinist government with arms and also to the assistance that the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan gives those "contras."

The so-called "Madrid Declaration" begins by stating that peace in Nicaragua will be attained only "when the principles of sovereignty, self-determination, and national unity are respected and a genuine political democracy is established."

The declaration advocates an immediate end to the war, "the abolishment of repressive laws, the holding of free elections, and the setting into motion of constitutional, social, and economic reforms."

The offer the seven parties represented in Madrid made to President Ortega on 5 February this year in favor of peace and democracy "is an effective proposal to end the unacceptable totalitarian exercise of power by the FSLN," the declaration says.

In a third point, the opposition parties state that they have "at least as much legitimacy" as the FSLN in claiming responsibility for the ouster of General Anastasio Somoza in 1979, and they express their belief that together they currently represent "a clear majority of the Nicaraguan citizens."

They say that to ignore the existence of the internal opposition or to relegate its representativeness as symbolic, as is currently the case, and to "reduce the Nicaraguan problem to a dialectic between contras and Sandinists is a deplorable tactic," in addition to being "a very serious obstacle to any means of a peaceful solution. [no end quotation mark as received]

The Madrid Declaration states the internationalization of the Nicaraguan conflict and of the Central American conflicts in general has raised "to intolerable limits" the levels of foreign intervention, thus contributing to ideological polarization and to the war itself.

DIAZ HERRERA APPEARS IN PUBLIC AFTER ARREST

PA310202 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0004 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] In Panama, Retired Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, who was arrested 3 days ago, appeared in public today. His family has been exiled [as heard] to Venezuela. At this time, it is not known if the colonel, who has harshly criticized Panamanian military men, will also be allowed to go to Venezuela or if he will be put on trial.

Family Arrives in Caracas

PA301422 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0918 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Caracas, 30 Jul (EFE) -- The family of former [as received] Panamanian Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera arrived in Caracas last night from Panama. They were "calm and in very good condition" and were greeted by tight security arrangements organized by Venezuelan authorities.

Policemen at the Maiquetia Airport, which is near the capital, denied newsmen access to the Diaz Herrera family. Official sources told EFE that Diaz Herrera's wife and four children, and three individuals who are close to the military man arrived without problem. They were said to be feeling well, but tired.

The group was placed under the protection of military troops who escorted them to an undisclosed location in the Venezuelan capital.

The group arrived aboard a regular Air Panama flight with two officials of the Venezuelan Embassy in Panama, who were official escorts.

Reliable sources pointed out that the following individuals who are close to the Panamanian military man arrived in Caracas and were placed under military protection: the colonel's wife, Maigualida de Diaz Herrera, their children, 5-year-old Carlos, 9-year-old Daniel, 7-year-old Roberto, and 8-year old Romai; Aura Rivas Reyes, Ian Robinson Reyes, and Peter Robinson Reyes.

Venezuelan authorities issued no official report on the family's arrival or on the named of the people arriving. They would only say that a group of 16 people arrived from Panama.

Diaz Herrera's wife, who is Venezuelan, and the couple's children, entered the country with Venezuelan passports, but Robert and three other people, entered with Panamanian passports. [sentence as received]

The Diaz Herrera family was arrested on Monday together with the former colonel and 40 other people during a military operation at the Diaz residence. [passage omitted]

DETAINEES AT DIAZ HERRERA HOME 'TORTURED'

PA302352 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2217 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Panama City, 30 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Relatives of the people who were arrested during the military attack on the home of Colonel Robert Diaz Herrera, retired, reported today that the detainees are being mistreated and tortured and are not receiving medical treatment.

The reports were made today in news conference held in the headquarters of the opposition "National Civlianization Crusade" by several relatives and lawyers who are asking for the release of those arrested during the attack on Diaz' home.

Relatives of a surgeon identified as Jose Isaac Rodriguez who was treating Diaz Herrera at his home, cited confidential sources and stated that the doctor was severely beaten during the attack and that his case would be dealt with in a "special" manner. The doctor, a nephew of the retired military man, had signed several health certificates excusing Diaz Herrera on three occasions from rendering testimony at the Attorney General's Office concerning his charges against General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Zoroel Diaz Herrera, former lieutenant of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] and nephew of the retired colonel, has also been mistreated according to his relatives. Zoroel Diaz Herrera is under medical treatment for a disease called brucellosis, but has been denied medical treatment, according to his relatives, because he resigned from the FDP to support his uncle, Roberto Diaz Herrera.

Alvin Weeden, Roberto Diaz Herrera's lawyer, who is working to release the detainees, reported that there are six or seven persons who have been injured from the beatings.

Likewise, Weeden provided a list of persons who have been released. Among them are: journalist Norma Nunez Montoto; maids Leonarda Castro, Marcela Gonzalez, Dilsa Centella, and Gladys de Cerezo; Dalys Vargas (assistant of the late Omar Torrijos); students Eyra Vargas, Zolange, Ian and Pierre Robinson Reyas; and Lisa Ruiz Diaz.

On Monday 27 July, an elite commando of the FDP raided the home of Colonel Diaz Herrera, who according to unofficial sources did not resist the arrest. Arrested with him were 45 persons.

Colonel Diaz Herrera's wife Maigualida; her sons Daniel Roberto, Romai, and Carlos; Diaz Herrera's son; and Maigualida's mother left on Wednesday for Venezuela, where they were received by government officials in that country.

NORIEGA: U.S. TRYING TO 'DESTABILIZE' GOVERNMENT

PA310327 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0242 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jul (EFE) — In statements made to Radio Del Plata in Buenos Aires, Panamanian General Manuel Antonio Noriega accused the United States today of attacking his country "to destabilize the democratic government."

Noriega said the "U.S. aggression" was because "there is a geopolitical interest in the Panama Canal," and he said "there is a preconceived plan to internationally discrdit the leaders of the ruling party."

The military man talked about the closing of some news media. He explained that "it is stipulated in the Constitution, and it is a defense against powerful enemies who are using a Trojan horse for international subversion."

Gen Noriega talked about the charges made against him by Colonel Robert Diaz Herrera, among them of having participated in the assassination of General Omar Torrijos. Noriega said that Diaz Herrera "did not present any evidence against him" and that it was "simply part of the destabilization attempt."

ABADIA SAYS $106,000 IN COMPENSATION PAID TO U.S.

PA302356 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2323 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Panama has paid 106,000 balboas [1 balboa equals 1 U.S. dollar] compensation [for damage caused to the U.S. Embassy during anti-U.S. riots] claimed by the U.S. Embassy, Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia has reported.

Abadia added that he is optimistic about the Contadora Group meeting prior to the Esquipulas II presidential summit.

[Begin recording] [Abadia] The preparatory meeting will be held on 31 July and 1 August among the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers to prepare for the Esquipulas II meeting of Central American presidents. We believe this preparatory meeting is very important because it will pave the way for the presidential meeting to be truly succesful and effective, and we will be truly approaching peace in Central America.

[Reporter] Regarding the compensation to the U.S. Embassy, which is demanding $106,000 in compensation, what has been done?

[Abadia] Panama has complied with its international commitments.

[Reporter] When was the payment made?

[Abadia] This week. [end recording]

EDITORIAL ON 'AUDACITY' OF U.S. AMBASSADOR DAVIS

PA302146 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 30 Jul 87 pp A 1, A 4

[Editorial: "That Is Not The Way To Do It, Ambassador Davis"]

[Text] Without surprising any Panamanian, a few days ago U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis released a communique that was obviously harsh, insulting, and intolerable to the country. The text of the communique said: "The U.S. Embassy urges the Panamanian Government to put an end to every type of intimidation and press censorship IMMEDIATELY. As we stated previously, Panama's problems cannot be resolved by supressing free dialogue or denying information to the Panamanian people." [paragraph continues]

As it looks, Ambassador Davis' message is no more and no less an imperative, precise, and categorical order to our government.

The U.S. diplomat, who prior to coming to our country and completely ignorant of our political situation had made several statements insulting our nation, has once more gone beyond the respect and affection that he should feel for a people who welcomed him here. We ignore the reasons that the U.S. leaders had to transfer Mr Davis from Paraguay to Panama. However, his presence in our nation, from the very first moment, has been unfortunate for our national interests. Forgetting principles and his role as a diplomatic representative of a country like the United States, the ambassador has barefacedly meddled in our domestic affairs and given orders that are an unforgivable audacity.

We are not going to ask him about his views regarding the closing of several newspapers and other means of communication. We oppose and vigorously reject his intervention and his humiliating and gendarme-like position. Ambassador Davis' stand, far from propitiating a rapprochement between two nations, is dividing them and completely deteriorating their traditional ties of democratic friendship.

There is no doubt that with his arrogant attitude, Ambassador Davis, instead of prompting the reopening of the newspapers soon, is spreading resentment among our authorities and, logically, delaying such an opening.

Diplomacy is the art that regulates the foreign relations among states. Its need stems from the interdependence of modern nations and the rights and duties of political, cultural, and economic exchange. Its rules are based on the customs, traditions, and treaties that, united, make up international law. Therefore, the right that people have to their own government, laws, and actions should be respected. Ambassador Davis, by assuming this attitude we are talking about, given categorical order to our government, has gone beyond the limits of our tolerance and sovereignty. That is not the way to do it, Ambassador Davis. Your audacity does not favor our democracy and much less that of your country.

Davis Actions 'Intolerable'

PA310126 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0051 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The language used by U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis in communiques constituting an overt intervention in Panamanian domestic affairs is intolerable. The Foreign Ministry has issued a letter pointing out that the privileges, immunities, and considerations bestowed upon the ambassador by virtue of bilateral agreements and by the Vienna Convention in 1961, do not include the privilege of expressing himself in such terms. Moreover, the letter emphasized the coincidence between the discredit campaign waged by U.S. officials and diplomats and the sedition unleashed on 10 June.

Here at Televisora Nacional, one asks oneself whether the ulterior motive of all this is not perhaps the establishment of a regime that will allow the use of U.S. installations and military forces for purposes other than those authorized by the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

In conclusion, the Foreign Ministry warns that if the practices alluded to in the letter continue, they will be considered a hostile act to the government. Protocol mechanisms and traditions of good diplomacy do not seem to be considered very important by Ambassador Arthur Davis. We shall cite some examples.

When his tour in Paraguay ended, Davis was practically without a job. He made an appeal to his friend Senator Jesse Helms to exert pressure on the State Department so he would be assigned to another country. During the Senate hearing to confirm the appointment of Davis as ambassador to Panama, he made statements completely out of touch with Panamanian reality, thus forcing the State Department to issue a clarification to correct his statements. To some political analysts, Davis' statements corresponded to his protector Jesse Helms' reactionary posture.

Since his arrival in Panama, both the ambassador and several of his followers have developed activities in support of groups attempting to gain power at any cost. Last month the National Assembly approved a resolution declaring him persona non grata, but it was detained in President Eric Arturo Delvalle's office.

Panama must not allow new offenses to our sovereignty. Panama must not tolerate additional insults to our people.

DELVALLE SIGNS LAW REGULATING TELECOMMUNICATIONS

PA291727 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1634 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Speech by President Eric Arturo Delvalle at the Yellow Room of the Presidential Palace -- live]

[Text] Honorable Legislator Ovidio Diaz, president of the Legislative Assembly; distinguished ministers; honorable legislators; Engineer Luis Blanco, INTEL [National Institute of Telecommunications] general director; directors of national institutions; distinguished, special guests; media members; distinguished INTEL workers; ladies and gentlemen:

I am very pleased to accomplish a goal on this occasion through the signing of a law, through which all the Republic of Panama's local and foreign telecommunications are regulated. This law was approved by the Legislative Assembly in an action that proved its strong sense of institutional responsibility and is worthy of the citizenship's recognition.

The INTEL workers and their distinguished labor union leaders also deserve a message of recognition, because they contributed with their great experience and goodwill toward the drafting of this excellent law.

This all-encompassing law that I am pleased to ratify today covers the future development of all our country's local and international telecommunications, a public, social system that is highly important for the country's development.

Among the many qualities of this law, I must point out to the following ones: It returns to the Panamanian state the overall regulation of the telecommunications public services, which will be furnished by INTEL. It completes the plan of reversion to the state of responsibilities in the servicing of telecommunications facilities, the servicing of which is in the hands of some private enterprises, the contracts of which will expire in the coming years. It gives INTEL greater legal and institutional resources to establish a better structure of its long- and medium-term development plans. It establishes the specific possibility of increasing the efficiency of the local and international telecommunications services, and offers a greater availability of economic resources that will be used for providing greater and better telecommunications services to the rural and urban areas in expansion, particularly in the outskirts of Panama City.

The law that I pleasingly ratify today and that is included in the great strategy of modernization and nationalist reaffirmation created by INTEL is one of my government's important instruments to promote the telecommunications policy. This policy is basically aimed at offering telecommunications services to all of the country's areas and to all the social and economic sectors. It is aimed at providing INTEL with the must modern technologies and attaining a more adequate and effective telecommunications integration between Panama and the rest of the world to strengthen our economic development.

To conclude, telecommunications are for us an instrument, not a goal in itself. They are an instrument that modern technology has put at the service of men to promote exchanges and greater interaction among ourselves, and to draw human beings closer together. However, mankind's ability for communication and understanding and its willingness to get closer is the most important matter for us.

Science and technology offer us the marvel of surpassing geographical boundaries to communicate with other men. It is our duty, as Panamanians -- in these moments of great need for understanding -- to encourage a spirit of fraternity and the desire for a dialogue to give the concept of communications its fullest and most constructive sense. Thank you. [applause]

Law 'Recovers Sovereignty'

PA300143 Panama City Television Nacional in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] One of the 10 most important laws approved during the last period of sessions of the Legislative Assembly orders that the contracts of the INTERCOMSA [Intercontinental Communications via Satellite, Inc.] and TRT [Tropical Radio Telegraph] enterprises for exploiting telecommunications by satellite will not be renewed. These enterprises have increased their profits by an average of 40 million balboas annually, which is removed from our economy and sent abroad.

The new law grants the National Institute of Telecommunications, INTEL, the power to administer both enterprises as of 1989 and notifies them that their concessions will not be renewed. The Assembly has confirmed the principle of sovereignty that recovers our national heritage and turns it over to the Panamanian state.

The revenue that is derived from these two concessionaries will be used to improve telephone service and taking it to all corners of the country. It is always much better to examine these achievements that form part of our national identity than to get involved in an absurd discussion of charges without evidence and of subversive agents that do not have any experience in projecting into national politics anything other than their unlimited ambitions.

Channel Two greets the transfer of INTERCOMSA and TRT to the heritage of the people. While demagoguery and lies continue harboring in the hearts of many people, work continues for the benefit of our democracy. In this manner, the Legislative Assembly, the executive branch, and the judiciary branch fulfill their task of forming a fatherland that is more free and owner of its destiny, and it is so strong that it does not stop in its journey to the year 2000. It is breaking all ties, cancelling the colonialist interference -- a task that is threatened every day -- but it is so glorious that it is worthwhile giving all to achieve it fully.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PROTEST STUDENT'S DEATH

PA291836 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Panama City, 29 Jul (ACAN) -- Many youths are involved in disturbances at the University of Panama this morning. They have been setting fire to barricades and clashing with riot police to protest the death of a university student who was killed in a fight with policemen.

The riot forces are using tear gas and firing buckshot to disperse the demonstrators who, in turn are responding by throwing stones and building barricades, which they subsequently set on fire. They are also spreading broken glass on the streets to prevent riot forces from advancing.

Hundreds of students closed the Transisthmian Highway in front of the university with barricades. Immediately afterward the "Dobermans" (riot) group fired tear gas into the area to disperse the students.

The youths are protesting the death of Eduardo Enrique Carrera, a 24-year-old business administration student, who was shot and killed by a Defense Forces corporal in El Valle, 123 km southwest of Panama City.

The prosecutor of Cocle Province [where El Valle is located], said that according to his investigations, Eduardo Enrique had tried to take the weapon away from Defense Forces Corporal Eliecer Almengor, and that in the struggle the weapon fired, injuring Almengor's finger and killing the youth. However, Carrera's relatives -- citing eyewitness versions -- said the policeman shot toward the group of approximately 20 people, of which Eduardo Enrique was part, after one of the people in the group cried: "Down with [Manuel Antonio] Noriega."

There have been no reports on arrests or injuries people during the disturbances. [passage omitted]

FDP on Shooting

PA271458 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1335 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Panama City, 27 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Early this morning, official sources told ACAN-EFE that the accidental death of student Eduardo Enrique Carrera, who was shot by an officer, "is unfortunate, but beneficial for the political opposition."

Major Edgardo Lopez Grimaldo, director of the office of public relations of the Panamanian Defense Forces, said that Carrera's death is "unfortunate because if it had happened at another time, it would not have had a beneficial impact for the opposition."

Lopez Grimaldo stressed that with the accidental death of the 24-year-old youth, the political opposition is attempting to "hoist a new banner against the government" of President Eric Arturo Delvalle.

Relatives of the victim told ACAN-EFE on Sunday that, according to eyewitnesses, a military patrol stopped Carrera and some 20 friends who were with him after they had been drinking.

Patricia Carrera, the victim's sister, added that at that moment, "apparently, a youth shouted: Down with Noriega. For that reason, a policeman named Eliecer Almengor, who was also drunk, fired at the group," fatally wounding Eduardo Enrique Carrera.

However, according to Major Lopez Grimaldo, the officer was returning with a partner from working all night at a place called "Bambu Bar," in La Mesa, Anton District, which is located 131 km from the capital.

"In the interior of the country," he added "and in the cities, it is customary to request police protection when there is a dance. The two officers' work ended at 0330 (0830 GMT) early Sunday morning."

Lopez Grimaldo said: "These officers ended their assignment. A man named Santana, kindly agreed to their request to take them to the Anton Valley Garrison. He dropped them at a place where he had to continue on his way."

"The uniformed officers walked 150 meters toward the garrison and met a group of approximately 20 persons who began to insult them," Major Lopez Grimaldo noted. "It is not true that someone shouted: Down with Noriega (Panamanian Defense Forces commander in chief), and that the officers responded with their regulation gun, as is alleged," Lopez Grimaldo added.

The military source said: "They (the policemen) were surrounded and attacked. In the melee, Corporal Eliecer Almengor pulled out his gun. He lost a finger when a shot fired; that same bullet lodged in the stomach of Eduardo Enrique Carrera," Lopez Grimaldo stated. [passage omitted]

CIVILIANIZATION CRUSADE CALLS FOR NEW 'RALLY'

PA302026 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1943 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Panama City, 30 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition "Civilianization Crusade" today announced a great "white" rally for 6 August and decided to "increase" civil disobedience to force the ouster of Army [as received] Chief Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Opposition spokesmen said that the rally will be held in front of El Carmen Church, in downtown Panama City, at 1400 (1900 GMT). They added that this call is backed by more than 100 civic, social, management, and professional organizations that are members of the "Civilianization Crusade."

During the rally, the "crusade" will officially announce a new general strike, which will be, on this occasion, for an "indefinite" period. [passage omitted]

During today's news conference, lawyers who are "Crusade" members reported "arbitrary judicial and legal acts" committed by the executive, legislative, and, particularly, by the judicial branches. They directly accused the judicial branch of "flagrantly" violating the Constitution.

In addition, the lawyers noted that even the military sector has disobeyed orders from the pertinent authorities and that a "judicial repression" has been applied.

Assessing the 27 and 28 July strike, "crusade" spokesmen stressed that it was "one of the most effective in the country's history."

They added that they confirmed that 50 percent of the Panama Canal Commission's labor force did not work during the days of the strike and that 90 percent of canal maintenance was not carried out.

However, they admitted that the traffic of ships through the canal was completely normal, but did not guarantee that the same will happen during the next strike.

PRIMARY, SECONDARY SCHOOLS TO RESUME CLASSES

PA302133 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Education Minister Manuel Solis Palma has announced that classes for the third trimester of the year will resume Monday [3 August] in all public and private primary and secondary schools. He also said that the schools that began this school period with demonstrations or street disturbances will be closed indefinitely. Regarding the teachers, Solis said that teachers will be paid in proportion to the amount they work. He said:

[Begin Solis recording] Teachers are paid salaries according to the amount of time they work. They will also suffer because they will be paid in proportion to the amount of their work. [passage omitted] I think this must be absolutely clear, so each one of us will help avoid not only the loss of salary but the loss of the school year. Normally, only a small group in schools participates in activities not related to education. They do not attend classes and engage in extracurricular activities. In these cases, school directors must adopt measures against those responsible. If these measures are not adopted because of deficiencies or a lack of effort by the director, or because of a lack of cooperation from teachers, from the students, or from both, we will be forced to suspend classes because we would be wasting time. [passage omitted]

MINISTER ANNOUNCES END OF OIL WORKERS STRIKE

PY310131 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] The oil workers situation was resolved when the workers of the Palma Sola and Valle Hermoso Refineries in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba, respectively, decided to return to work.

Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal, upon announcing the solution of the conflict, said the situation was resolved because the nation has institutions and instruments to defend itself during these types of situations. Bedregal said as cabinet chief he received reports from Santa Cruz and Cochabamba confirming the end of the oil workers conflict. The conflict forced the government to ask for Armed Forces participation. The military commanders in Palma Sola and Valle Hermoso were able to convince the workers to return to work.

Bedregal said: Now that this problem has been solved, I believe the time has come to talk with the oil workers. We will try to reach an agreement. However, Bedregal said the national treasury does not have enough funds to satisfy the oil workers demands. He said: We are going to emphasize the fact that salary increases cannot be implemented because there are no funds. We are not going to do anything that would renew hyperinflation.

Bedregal expressed satisfaction over the understanding shown by oil workers and union leaders whom, he believes, helped solve the problem. Regarding the Bolivian negotiations with Argentina for the purchase of Bolivian natural gas, Bedregal said he hopes the Argentine Government will be able to solve some international problems derived from the upcoming September elections.

GOVERNMENT CREATES SPECIAL ANTIDRUG FORCES

PY291750 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0331 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Excerpts] La Paz, 28 Jul (EFE) -- The Bolivian Government today reorganized the institutional drug control mechanisms. It announced the creation of the National Council Against Drug Abuse and Illegal Drug Traffic and of a special force that will repress these activities.

The decree, issued today and bearing the signatures of President Victor Paz Estenssoro and his ministers, alos created the under secretariat for "alternative development and substitution of coca cultivation" under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture, Campesino Affairs and Livestock Affairs Ministry.

The decree also established the under secretariat for "social defense" under the jurisdiction of the Interior, Migration and Justice Ministry, which will implement antinarcotic policies and actions. [passage omitted]

The special force for drug control, under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry, will be made up of National Police and Armed Forces personnel on active duty.

COLORADO PARTY HOLDS CONVENTION TO ELECT BOARD

Stroessner Meets Party Leaders

PY302013 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 30 Jul 87 p 8

[Excerpts] After meeting General Alfredo Stroessner, the candidates from three factions competing for the Colorado Party's leadership, Leandro Prieto Yegros, candidate from the National Popular Movement [MNP] said: "We did not talk about unity at all." [passage omitted]

The MNP candidate, who attended the meeting with the other candidates, Dr Juan Ramon Chaves, and Interior Minister [Dr Sabino Montanaro] added: "We also talked about the appointment of the credentials committee members for the convention that will elect the Colorado Party executive board next Saturday. We did not talk about unity at all" Prieto reiterated. [passage omitted]

MOPOCO Faction Elects Leaders

PY291250 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 28 Jul 87 p 8

[Text] Colorado Popular Movement (MOPOCO) convergence faction [de la convergencia] convention has taken place somewhere in Asuncion. More than 300 members from different parts of the country attended. The location of the convention has not been revealed. Dr. Mario Mallorquin was elected president.

The MOPOCO convergence faction has been organized in the following manner: Mario Mallorquin, president; Enrique Riera, first vice president; Julio Cesar Vasconcellos, second vice president; and Fulgencio Aldana, third vice president.

Francisco Centurion, Humberto Zarza Jr, and Reinaldo Duarte have been named secretaries, while Mesde Osta Mendoza has been designated treasurer.

The convention was to be held at "Jacinto Herrera" theater of Radio Nanduti; however, the theater was cordoned off by police and the party was forced to hold its convention elsewhere.

Armed Forces Confined

PY300104 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 29 Jul 87 p 10

[Excerpt] President Alfredo Stroessner this morning conveyed to the presidential candidates of the Colorado Party that he, as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has ordered members of the Armed Forces to be confined to barracks during the 2 days of the party convention [1 and 2 August]. The president also notifed the police chief, whom he received in his office, that the police must ensure the peace and tranquillity of the Republic in accordance with current constitutional regulations.

Today President Stroessner met with Colorado Party President Juan Ramon Chavez, Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro, and Deputy Leandro Prieto Yegros, who will be presidential candidates representing the three movements of the Colorado Party at the convention. [passage omitted]

Incident Occurs at Headquarters

PY310334 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2230 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Excerpts] An incident occurred a few miniutes ago at the Colorado Party Headquarters. Ramon Aquino, president of the 14th Colorado Party precinct of the Ricardo Brugada district, this afternoon brutally beat Dr Victor Pena Gamba. Aquino, who was accompanied by several people, also verbally offended some officials of the Colorado Executive Board.

Clemente Musa, a former leader of the Blas Garay Colorado Youth Center, gave the following account of the incident:

[Begin recording] We are working here in the press credentials section at the Colorado Party Headquarters. While we were upstairs where the credentials were being issued, Aquino arrived. Aquino, who was apparently intoxicated, came with five people and virtually attacked those who were working in the area where requests for credentials are being submitted by the various party precincts.

Aquino entered the area and stayed for about 5 minutes. He told those working that they were good for nothing, and that this was the 15th time he has come to obtain his credentials as a convention delegate.

Later, Aquino went to Dr Gonzalez Riobo's office, secretary general of the Colorado Party. Aquino told Gonzalez that his father was a member of the Liberal Party. Dr Victor Pena Gamba, who was also in the area, told Aquino that he was the one who was a member of the Liberal Party. [passage omitted]

One thing I want to say is that the attack should not have happened because four policemen were present, but they did nothing to stop Aquino and his group. I believe, therefore, that military personnel should stand guard at the Colorado Headquarters so similar incidents will not occur. Because all policemen are under the Interior Ministry [headed by Militant Faction Leader Sabino Montanaro], they merely watched the attack. This is tangible evidence that the police will do nothing to control the Militant members, who are all well known to them. [passage omitted]

Pena Gamba, who sustained several blows, was seriously injured and went to the Primeros Auxilios Hospital for an examination and treatment. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Nestor Jimenez, president of the Ateneo Colorado, also witnessed Aquino's attack against Pena:

[Begin Jimenez recording] The Militant faction took action this afternoon at the Colorado Party Headquarters. Aquino, a candidate for membership on the Colorado Party Executive Board for the Militant Faction, once again showed his usual arrogance and, while completely intoxicated, virtually assaulted the Party Headquarters. He demanded his credentials as a delegate, despite the fact that no credentials have yet been issued. [passage omitted] [end recording]

BANKS, FINANCE, INSURANCE COMPANIES 'SEIZED'

PA300310 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Through an executive decree, the Peruvian Government has ordered 10 banks, 6 finance companies, and 16 insurance companies [figures as heard] seized. [intervenido] The decree was published in the official newspaper EL PERUANO.

The measure suspends the authority of the general shareholders' meetings of these enterprises. These are the seized enterprises: Bank of Credit, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Development, Bank of Lima, Banco Latino, Mercantile Bank, Financial Bank, Northern Regional Bank, Southern Regional Bank, and BICE [not further identified]; Southern Finance Company, National Finance Company, Progress Finance Company, South American Finance Company, and Peruvian Promoting Company; the insurance companies Atlas, Condor, El Pacifico, El Sol International, General Insurance Company, the Italian-Peruvian Insurance Company, La Colmena, Fenix Peruana, National Insurance Company, Positiva Insurance Company, Real Insurance Company, Universal Insurance Company, Life Insurance Company, Universal Insurance Company, Pan-American Insurance Company, Peruvian-Swiss Insurance Company, Rimac Insurance Company, America Insurance Company, Land and Maritime Insurance Company.

The employees of the banks and finance and insurance enterprises put under the government's control will continue to enjoy employment stability and benefits and be bound by the duties set forth by law and collective contracts.

BANK NATIONALIZATION PROCESS BEGINS TODAY

PA301850 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] As of today, new exchange regulations were implemented and the process of private bank nationalization began. These measures were announced by President Alan Garcia during his 28 July message to the people. The purchase and sale of foreign currency will only be carried out at banks. The National Bank and associated and development banks [bancas asociada y de fomento] today resumed services to the public. Because of the measure, the private banks did not open their doors to the public; however, the employees returned to work to cooperate in the (?nationalization) process.

The government is guaranteeing the people's savings and deposits, the insurance contracts, the rights of creditors and third parties, and the normal development of banking and insurance operations. The Economy and Finance Ministry announced this through an official communique. The communique also states that the superintendency of insurance and banking organizations has adopted the necessary measures to carry out the obligations not fulfilled during the suspension of banking activities. The workers at banking, financial, and insurance companies have maintained their working stability, rights, and other benefits, as workers subject to the labor code of the private sector.